

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H., MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1916.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

MAY ASK FOR MILITIA TO PRESERVE ORDER

**Railroad Officials Will Run
Their Cars at All
Hazards.**

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 2.—In the face of the increasing violence of the striking car men, the officials of the Subsidiary Lines, Third Avenue Railroad Company in Westchester county, declared their resolution to run cars at all hazards, announcing that if the mob could not be controlled by the police, the mayor of Yonkers would be asked to call on Governor Whitman for protection by the state militia.

WILL CALL OUT TROOPS

New York, Oct. 2.—Governor Whitman stated today that he would call out the militia to handle the strike situation if the sheriffs were unable to handle it. There is only one thing to do, respond to the demand for troops, said Governor Whitman. So far no request has been made for the calling out of the militia.

STILL ALARM

The auto chemical crew were called Saturday afternoon shortly before 8 o'clock to the building on Lexington street occupied by John Leary, a grocery store. The blaze was on the roof and was quickly extinguished.

**NATIONAL GAS LIGHTING
WEEK, OCT. 5-14**

NORTH CHURCH, SUNDAY, OCT. 8, 7.30 P. M.

Baptist and Congregational Churches Uniting

Speaker—Roger W. Babson.

Subject—"Real Causes of Prosperity and Depression."

Roger W. Babson is president of the Babson Statistical Organization, the largest organization of its kind in the world. His plant is at Wallingford, Mass., but he has offices in all the largest cities all over the world. Although he is generally known as a statistician, his work has been the study of business conditions throughout the United States and foreign lands. Babson, who has traveled extensively, especially through South and Central America, has also had a large business. In connection with the talk he will exhibit a chart showing the exact business conditions in the United States for all the different months of the past ten years, corrected up to October 1. Mr. Babson has also been asked to give his opinion as to what business conditions may be expected at the close of the year. Some people have expressed surprise that this subject should be taken for Sunday night service, but we think that every one will be pleased with the point of view from which Mr. Babson tackles the subject. Not only does he show that the underlying cause of business changes are almost spiritual in their nature, but that the same laws govern business as a whole decide whether an individual is a success or a failure. A recent comment on his talk of Mr. Babson's was: "The subject of the talk could well be 'How to Succeed?' For this reason the address should not only be of great interest to all business men in the city, but also to young people and especially to young men just starting out in the business world. The Bankers of the city are especially invited."

ZEPPELINS MAKE THREE RAIDS ON LONDON

**One Machine is Brought Down in Flames
During Raid and Falls Where Victims
of Sept. 2 Were Buried.**

(Special to The Herald)

London, Oct. 2.—Three separate attacks by Zeppelins were made late last night, but all were repulsed. One super-dreadnaught was brought down in flames. Thirteen bodies of the crew were found in the wreckage. An Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says that Count Zeppelin had intended to take part in the raid but at the eleventh hour changed his plans, being in a great measure persuaded by his family.

The wrecked Zeppelin came down near Potter's Bar, where the crew of the Zeppelin shot down on Sept. 2, are buried. The flaming embers of the wrecked craft made an awe-inspiring spectacle.

The Zeppelin fleet was made up of ten ships, and entered the channel about 8 o'clock. After being frustrated in their attack on London, the

fleet sailed aimlessly up and down the east coast dropping bombs, which did but little damage.

POLICE GET FOUR CHINAMEN IN EARLY RAID THIS MORNING

**Watch Card Game at Sam
Lee's Before Making
Arrest.**

About daybreak this morning Officers McLean, Gray and Hewitt made an unexpected call at the washing emporium of Sam Lee on State street and gathering in four of the Mongolians who had been busily engaged with the cards during the night. Long before the police forced an entrance they watched the game in which considerable money changed hands.

When the patrolmen started to get inside for business there was a great hue and cry among the laundry artists to conceal everything that goes with a game of fan-tan. But it was no use. The officers found that Sam had three guests, Chin Sing, Ong Hong and Chin Wong.

Sam put up a kick at such an early morning call but the whole outfit went down the line. Today they were represented by Judge Thomas H. Stines in the police court where they each paid \$17.50. The quartet held a long conference previous to the court and one of them was in favor of fighting the case. The other three were not. They finally faced the court and admitted they were guilty of the charge of gambling.

The Herald contains all of the foreign as well as local news.

MURDERER MAY HAVE USED THIS HAMMER

**Authorities Will Have It Ex-
amined as to Blood
Stains.**

(Special to The Herald)

Mountainview, N. H., Oct. 2.—A hammer, found today in a row boat on the shore of Lake Umbagog near where Frederick L. Small's cottage stood, may throw considerable new light on the murder of Mrs. Small. The hammer found today will be examined to make sure whether the marks upon it are blood stains. Dr. Hodson, who examined the eight separate wounds on the murdered woman's head had repeatedly stated they were made with a blunt instrument, for example a hammer.

WILSON IS GRATIFIED

**Will Make Peace the Big Issue
of His Campaign.**

(Special to The Herald)

Shadow Lawn, N. J., Oct. 2.—Highly gratified by the hundreds of telegrams in regard to his speech of Saturday, President Wilson let it be known today that he should make peace the big issue in the remainder of his campaign. Henry Ford, who was with him today, President Wilson will leave for Omaha tomorrow.

REAR END COLLISION

**Several Persons Are Injured in
Early Morning Accident
in Georgia.**

(Special to The Herald)

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 2.—Several persons were injured in a rear end collision between the Dixie fier bound to Chicago and the Southland, on the Atlantic Coast Line near Folkston, Ga., early today, according to reports received here. No deaths are reported.

The Herald prints the news when it is news and not 48 hours to a week old.

**Telephone 760
Portsmouth Fish Co.**

**WALTER BECKER, Manager.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
in Fish.**

We shall endeavor to have on hand at all times fresh and salt fish of all kinds.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.
Broughton's Wharf (Foot of State St.)
Portsmouth, N. H.

NEW YORK CITY FEELS EFFECT OF MILK STRIKE

**Expected That by Thursday the Supply
Will be Only Sufficient for Children
and the Sick.**

(Special to The Herald)

New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of New Yorkers today waited today in vain for their milkman and it is expected that many thousands more will be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it is expected that the supply will be sufficient only for the children and sick.

The farmers' milk strike is on in earnest and the fight will be to a finish, the public, however, will be the principal sufferers.

State Attorney General Woodbury is looked upon by the dealers as a possible arbitrator and he may be called upon to decide whether the Dairyman's League is a combination contrary to law.

Today only 50 to 60 per cent of the normal supply was delivered. Meanwhile the farmers have learned the tricks of the city strikers to use pickets to curtail the milk. After a meet-

ing at Brewster last night, pickets were sent out for Borden milk drivers. A Borden milk wagon with 20 tons of milk was held up near Milltown by a detachment of pickets and after a futile argument a fierce free-for-all fight was indulged in, the farmers coming out victorious.

Representatives of the Dairyman's League say that the big milk dealers of New York pay less than it costs to produce the milk. They demand \$2.15 per one hundred pounds for 3 per cent milk. The forty years of slavery on their part is at an end. They will not renew contracts. This milk companies must deal with the League and not with the individual farmer.

The representatives of the milk companies claim that the League is a combination to restrain trade. That they have a right to deal with the individual.

FREIGHT AND TROLLEY CAR IN COLLISION

Eight Persons Killed and Forty-Seven Wounded.

Detroit, Oct. 2.—Street car conductor Alexander Clitch and Robert O'Keefe, a Grand Trunk railroad employee, are being held pending an investigation of a collision between a street car and a freight train in which eight persons were killed and forty-seven injured. O'Keefe was conducting on the switching train which was running twenty miles an hour when it crashed into the street car. According to Clitch, he saw no sign of the approaching train.

**PRESENTATION TO
MISS IDA LITTLE**

**Glass and Silver From the Op-
erators at the Telephone
Exchange.**

Miss Ida E. Little, one of the operators at the central telephone exchange was presented with a beautiful cut glass water set, silver platter and jelly spoon by her associate operators on Saturday when she concluded her duties with the company. Miss Little who has been a valued employee of the company for the past three years, retires in preparation for her coming marriage to Wesley Pa-

TWO LIGHT- HOUSE KEEPERS ARE DROWNED

**Chester Frinkworth Loses Life
in Attempting to Save
His Brother.**

(Special to The Herald)

Portland, Me., Oct. 2.—Word reached this city today that two lighthouse keepers attached to the Cranberry ledge lighthouse at the entrance of Sullivan harbor were drowned last night. Chester Frinkworth, assistant keeper of the light lost his life in attempting to rescue his brother.

THE WEATHER

Forecast for Portsmouth and Vicinity—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; moderate easterly to southerly winds.

Sun. Rise.	5:42
Sun. Set.	5:24
Length of Day	11:42
High Tide	2:22 am, 2:28 pm
Low Tide	8:22 am, 8:28 pm
Light Automobile Lamps at	8:54 pm

POLICE COURT.

William Barkel of Exeter was fined \$16.00 for drunkenness, and William Morrissey from the neighboring town of Newmarket for the same offense, paid \$11.13 in police court today.

OBITUARY.

Nettie Friess.

Died Oct. 1 at the Portsmouth Hospital, Nettie Friess, aged 6 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Friess. Funeral services were held from St. Mark's Chapel Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. Perry W. Chaffin officiating. Interment was in South Cemetery in charge of Undertaker Parker.

New Fall Suits

**For Women and Misses in
the latest New York Styles.**

New Fall Coats

**For Women, Misses and
Children in Cloth, Velvet,
Fur and Velour. Velvet
and Fur Trimmed.**

New Dress Skirts

**New Wool Dress Skirts for
Fall Wear, Popline, Serge,
Shepherd Checks and
Flannel.**

New Sweaters

**All Wool Sweaters, colors
Old Rose, Purple, Cop-
pleton and Corn.
\$6.00, \$7.00 and \$7.50**

Warm Blankets and Comforters FOR COLD NIGHTS.

**Now is the time to be preparing for cold weather.
Buy now at the Same Low Prices.**

L. E. STAPLES, MARKET ST.

GEO. B. FRENCH CO.

BLANKETS

Wool, Cotton and the Two Mixed.
Warm Blankets for Chilly Nights.
White Wool Blankets, pink or blue borders.....\$4.00 to \$8.50
Cotton and Wool Blankets, white or gray, colored borders.....\$3.00
Cotton Blankets, soft, warm and durable.....88c to \$2.75
Blankets for the Baby, crib blankets, dainty colorings.....49c, 75c, \$1.00
Wool Crib Blankets.....\$3.00 to \$4.50

COMFORTERS

Cotton filled Silkline covered Comforters.....\$1.50, \$1.98, \$2.50
Silk Muslin Covered, plain color borders, delicate colorings.....\$3.50
Wool Filled Comforters, choice colorings.....\$4.50
Down Filled Comforters in splendid designs and colorings.....\$5.50
Small Comforters for the Children's Beds, kindergarten figured center, plain color border.....\$1.50

SHEETS

Of Fine Quality Cottons.

54x90 inches.....60c, 87½c
63x90 inches.....75c, 95c
72x90 inches.....79c, \$1.00
81x90 inches.....85c, \$1.05
81x99 inches.....90c, \$1.15

PILLOW CASES

42x36 inches.....11c to 24c each
42x38½ inches.....18c to 25c each
45x36 inches.....24c, 26c each

GEO. B. FRENCH CO.

**Show Starts
Mat. 2.15
Eve. 7.00**

COLONIAL

ALL THIS WEEK

**Prices
Mat. 10-20
Eve. 10-20-30**

Ben Loring's
Bigger and Better
Than Ever
All Fun and Music

Musical Revue
100 Per Cent Ginger
BIG PICTURE PROGRAM WITH EVERY CHANGE OF BILL

**TODAY
"TWO OLD SPORTS." Clean Fun. Catchy
Music. Real Worth.**

**COLONIAL PICTURES
Are the most expensive features released.
The Theatre of Quality**

EXETER SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN FIRE PERIL

Old House, Property of Class of 1891, Is Burned.

Fire on Sunday evening destroyed one of the old, unoccupied houses near the site of the original Phillips Exeter Academy building on Academy street, Exeter.

It was the property of the class of 1891 and was soon to be formally given to the school to be removed in order to make room for the original academy building, which the class had also given the school. The origin of the fire was unknown.

The building was formerly the Julian property and was sold to the class of 1891 during the past summer. The chemical laboratory, Alumni Hall and Phillips church nearby were in danger but not damaged.

KITTERY

Mr. Albert Craig, who is restricted to his home by illness, remains about the same.

Mr. Lester Halfway of Berchester is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Corbin of Rogers road.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Farwell of Danne street have returned from a short stay with relatives in Ogunquit.

Mr. William Corbin of Portsmouth has moved his family into the house vacated by his brother, Mr. Leslie Corbin, who has been ordered to the U. S. S. Louisiana.

Mr. Clifford Jenkins of Worcester, Mass., passed the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jenkins of Jones avenue.

Mr. Frank Donnell of Central street has returned from a visit with her son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Donnell of New Haven, Conn.

Rev. and Mrs. Stuart Kinley and children, Stuart, Jr., and Margaret, who have been visiting Mrs. Kinley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman White of Madison avenue, have returned to their home at Westbury, R. I. Mrs.

Kinley's brother, Mr. Everett White, returning to his studies, accompanied them.

The ordination of Carl L. Nichols occurs this evening at 7 o'clock at the Second Christian church. The public is invited.

There will be no service Tuesday evening at the Second Christian church this week on account of the convention which is to be held in Portsmouth this week.

The Ladies' Circle will be held Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William Locke at Locke's Cove.

The Second Christian Sunday school will hold Rally Day exercises in the vestry of the church next Sunday noon. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Chaplain and Mrs. Allison J. Hayes who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Adams of Echo street, has gone to Las Animas, Col., for the benefit of the former's health.

At the last regular society meeting of the Second Christian church, eight delegates were elected to attend the Rockingham Christian conference, which is to be held next Tuesday and Wednesday at the Court street Christian church of Portsmouth.

Daniel Hussey of Rogers road was bitten by a dog while at his work on the navy yard recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thompson and little son were the week-end guests of Mr. Thompson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thompson of Otis avenue.

Raymond Hobbs of Worcester passed the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hobbs of Kittery Depot.

Mr. Albert Nichols of Government street has returned from a short stay at his former home in Taftsville, Vt.

Mrs. J. R. Wentworth of Locke's Cove, who has for the past three months been ill, is improving slowly.

Miss Richard Burdham of Pleasant street is restricted to her home by injuries received from a fall.

Mr. Clarence L. Moody, who has been the guest of relatives in Maine for a week, passed the week-end at his home on Otis avenue. Mr. Moody left Sunday night for Flushing, La., for his new field of labor and the best wishes of a host of friends go with him.

The Ladies' Aid Society will meet Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Harry R. Grant of Otis avenue.

Miss Ella Goodwin was the soloist at the morning service of the Government Street Methodist church on Sunday.

The prayer meeting of the Government Street Methodist church Tuesday evening will be in charge of a committee of men.

The Misses Arvilla and Emily Shaw

WRIGLEYS



Friends!

Wrigley's is a constant friend to teeth, breath, appetite and digestion.

The refreshment and comfort of this toothsome, long-lasting confection is within the reach of everybody.

Its benefits are many—its cost small. That's why it's used around the world. Nothing else can take its place.

Chew it after every meal



Write Wrigley's 1644 Resner Building, Chicago for the funny Spearmint Gum-ption book.

SCHOOLS OPEN IN THE CITY THIS MORNING

NO FURTHER DANGER FROM INFANT DISEASE LIKELY TO HAMPER SCHEDULE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Portsmouth Board of Health, after a careful study of the situation, has come to the conclusion that a longer time for keeping the schools closed is not necessary as the danger from infantile paralysis is practically over. The public schools throughout the city will be opened today. Only one case of the dreaded disease, which created panic in half the cities of the East, was reported in the city, and it is now believed that this was only a suspect case. The closing of the schools was a precautionary measure, but with a whole month without another suspect case reported, the danger of an epidemic has passed.

LEAGUE PENNANT IS NOW CINCHED BY THE RED SOX

SUNDAY'S DOUBLE HEADER BETWEEN CHICAGO AND CLEVELAND SETTLED ALL QUESTIONS.

Chicago won and lost yesterday at Cleveland in the double header and her defeat in the first game, 2 to 0, gives the Boston Red Sox the American League championship for another year. Even if the Champions lose all three of their remaining games they will now finish in first place with a percentage of .586 and the best Chicago can do, after losing her one game yesterday, is finish with a percentage of .578.

Sunday's Scores:
1st game—Cleveland 2, Chicago 0.
2d game—Chicago 8, Cleveland 4.

Look and Feel Clean, Sweet and Fresh Every Day

Drink a glass of real hot water before breakfast to wash out poisons.

Life is not merely to live, but to live well, eat well, digest well, work well, sleep well, look well. What a glorious condition to attain, and yet how very easy it is if one will only adopt the morning inside bath. Folks who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when they arise, splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, can, instead, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the sluices of the system each morning and flushing out the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter.

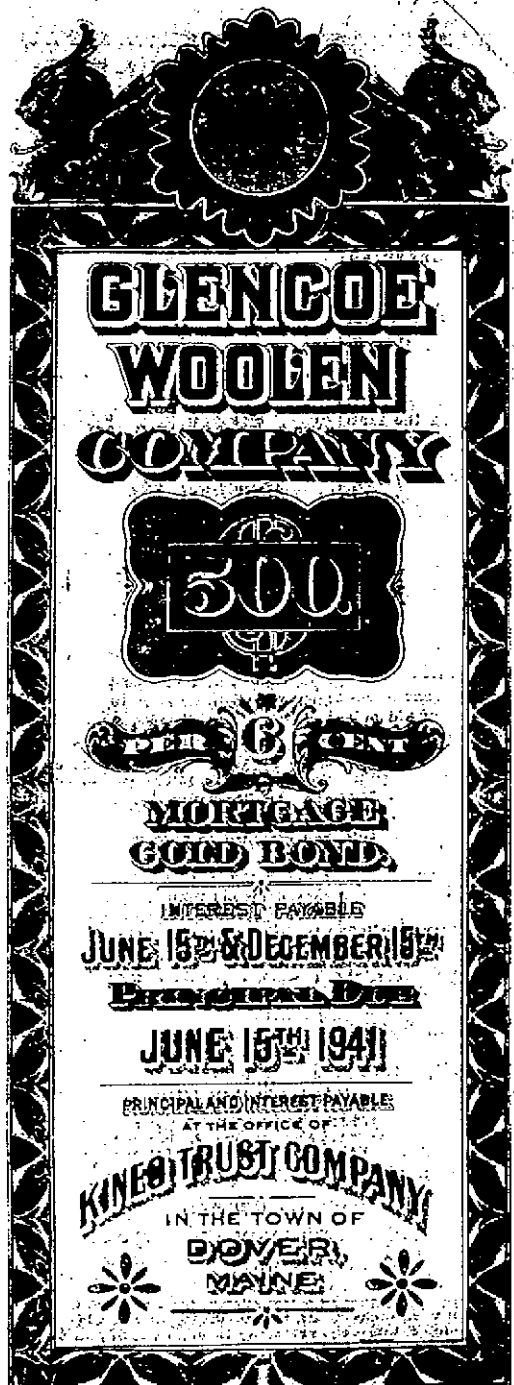
Everyone, whether ailing, sick or well, should drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal. Before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast. While you are enjoying your breakfast the water and phosphate is quietly extracting a large volume of water from the blood and getting ready for a thorough flushing of all the inside organs.

The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, bilious spells, stomach trouble, rheumatism, others who have sallow skins, blood disorders and sickly complexions are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store which will cost very little, but is sufficient to make any one a pronounced crank on the subject of internal sanitation.

Feel languid, weak, run down? Headache? Stomach "off"? A good remedy is Burdock Blood Bitters. Ask your druggist. Price \$1.00.

DECORATIONS FURNISHED FOR ALL OCCASIONS FOR WEDDINGS AND FUNERALS R. CAPSTICK ROGERS STREET.

SAFETY FIRST



Denominations, \$100, \$300, \$500, \$1000

Which Denomination Will You Take?

This is an opportunity you seldom find. Six per cent gold mortgage coupon bonds secured by valuable woolen mills in Maine, including fine water-power which the company owns.

These bonds could have been placed through brokers, but their prices seemed unreasonable. Therefore, the company is placing them direct, and giving each investor that which many firms give to bankers and brokers.

With each one hundred dollars invested, you get one hundred dollars worth of bonds, and one share of stock, par twenty-five dollars; the latter will share in the large profits which the company is sure to make.

You should certainly investigate this proposition, as it is right here at your door. Portsmouth people have visited the property recently, and purchased bonds and stock. Make your money work for you, instead of you working for money. Time can be arranged for payment if you wish.

THE GLENCOE WOOLEN CO.,

Telephone, 970.

23 Pleasant St.,

Office open evenings. Opp. P. O., Portsmouth, N. H.

IMPORTANT

Two important things to consider in buying your fall suit is QUALITY AND PRICE.

We have the quality at a little less price than the other fellow has.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS, \$25 and up.

WOOD THE TAILOR

A. P. WENDELL & CO.

GUNS AMMUNITION

HUNTING COATS

ANIMAL TRAPS

FLASHLIGHTS AND BATTERIES

SPORTING GOODS



WE HANDLE LUMBER

Many carloads of it every year. Low prices, high grade stock, and good service keep us busy. Let us furnish your next order of

BUILDING MATERIALS

and be convinced that we have the goods. We want to add you to our long list of satisfied customers.

LITTLEFIELD LUMBER CO.,

63 Green St.

WHEN BUYING COAL

Buy Where Get Value For Your Dollar

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.

Phones 38 and 39.

CHAS. W. GRAY, Supt.

KITTERY POINT

Miss Marion Gray has returned to her home in Portsmouth after visiting Mrs. Alice M. Patch for several days. Leon Collis left today for Lowell, Me., on a hunting trip to remain about two weeks.

Paymaster Ralph Baker has returned home after passing the week-end in Boston.

Edward Phillips has returned to his home in Boston after visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Phillips.

Miss Virginia Walworth left for her home in Boston today after passing the summer at Hotel Parkfield.

Mrs. William Eggs and son returned to their home in West Somerville, Mass., on Sunday after passing a week with Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Seaward.

A number from here are to attend the ordination service of Mr. Carl L. Nichols which will take place at the Second Christian church this evening.

Miss Ellen Usher has returned to her home in Melrose, Mass., after passing the summer with Mrs. Marcha Roberts.

Mr. Joseph Pruett returned to his home here from Beverly, Mass., on Saturday after passing the summer on the steam yacht Argentin.

Mr. Sherman Mitchell moved his family from the house of Miss Sable Phillips on Saturday into the house of William Nagus, which he recently purchased.

Mr. William Foy moved his family from Kittery Point to a house on Stinson street, Kittery, today where they will reside.

Rev. E. W. Cummings left today for Laconia, N. H., today where he will attend a banquet of ministers this

SAN FRANCISCO 40 WASHINGTON 0

FOR THE THIRD TIME FRISCO TEAMS WINS DECISIVE VICTORY BY BIG SCORE.

In the third of the three-game series between the U. S. S. San Francisco and the U. S. S. Washington foot ball teams, played at the navy yard on Sunday afternoon, the former won the game in a walkover, 40 to 0. This is the third game captured by the Frisco team. For the winners Schultz was the greatest ground gather, ripping holes through the opposing lines for eighteen and twenty yards at a time. He carried the ball across for two of the six touchdowns. Gill, quarterback for the winners, also played a strong offensive game, scoring one touchdown and kicking four goals in six attempts. For the Washington Noonan, Hoffman and Overall played well. The summary:

San Francisco	Washington
Handzo, 16	Bohr
Unschick, 16	Dyson
Hoberman, 16	Knighon
Gogel, 16	Brookock
Maxted, 16	Hoffman
Conradler, 16	Holmes
White, 16	Noonan
F. G. Gill, 16	Overall
Oliver, 16	Bedford
England, 16	Morgan
Schultz, 16	Sherry
Score: U. S. S. San Francisco 40, U. S. S. Washington 0. Touchdowns Schultz 2; Oliver, F. Gill, Conradler, England. Goals from touchdowns, F. Gill 4. Referee McCarthy. Umpire, Gardner. Line men, Havers, Smith. Time, 4:10 p.m.	

The Herald contains all of the foreign as well as local news.

COLONEL HARVEY SCORES WILSON ADMINISTRATION

EDITOR OF NORTH AMERICAN
REVIEW, THE "DISCOVERER"
OF WILSON, COMES OUT
SQUARELY FOR HUGHES.

New York, Sept. 30.—Col. George Harvey who was the first to propose Woodrow Wilson for President in 1906 and who strove unceasingly in his behalf until requested by the candidate in 1913 to stop for fear of offending the Bryanites, comes out squarely for Hughes in the forthcoming number of the North American Review. After reviewing the record of the administration in his usual trenchant fashion, Colonel Harvey continues:

The Living Issue

It is neither the past nor the present, but the immediate future, that should hold first place in the minds of American citizens at this critical time. Whether it was the President, the Kaiser or the Good Lord who kept us out of war is of little moment. The seeming fact that whatever likelihood there may have been of our being drawn into the great conflict no longer exists suffices present needs. Only the most insane partisan would venture to suggest a possibility of either Mr. Wilson or Mr. Hughes inclining or inviting war with any European or Asiatic power. The two vital questions to be answered at the polls one month hence are: Which of the two great parties at this particular juncture, in our progress as a nation is the better equipped and the more likely to render the highest public service? And which of the two designated leaders is the most certain to "preserve, protect and defend" the Constitution of the U. S.?

Brushing aside, as well as we may at such a time, all minor considerations, we find the overpowering issue to be:

1. Military and industrial preparedness.

2. Government by and for the people.

3. National honor and opportunity.

Credit for the provision of military enlargement may fairly be apportioned evenly between the united opposition, which, under the invigorating championship of Mr. Roosevelt, has aroused a public sentiment which Mr. Wilson could not afford to ignore and the converted administration itself, which finally, after using two precious years, coerced a reluctant congress into actual performance. Adequate funds have been provided at last and the programme adopted is pronounced satisfactory. But the mere appropriation of large sums of money does not suffice. The question now is, one of celerity and efficiency in construction.

Could Josephus Daniels build a great navy in the shortest possible time if he would? And would he if he could? These are the pregnant queries which rise inevitably in all thoughtful

ful minds at a time when speed and skill are the prime requisites. That both must be answered decisively in the negative is, we believe, the universal judgment. Mr. Daniels has always been and in his heart is today opposed to adequate provision for defense. He has done everything in his power to prevent such provision from being made, never once failing, until driven recently into line by public opinion, to reduce estimates, to pigeon hole, or distort, official recommendations, and to cripple the service by arrogating to himself the power to make innumerable regulations, petty in themselves, but productive of infinite harm. He nodded sagely, when, sitting in the gallery of the house of representatives, less than two years ago, he heard his chief declare mistakenly, as since confessed by both words and deeds, that "we have not been negligent of national defense," and he gloried in the President's sneering statement, since belied for political purposes, that "we shall not alter our attitude because some among us are nervous and excited." Simultaneously, in December, 1914—he himself in his official report was denouncing "this mad rivalry in construction" as constituting "a burden too heavy for any nation to bear." Meanwhile he was skimping in all directions and pottering away precious time. Not only has work not yet begun on two battleships authorized on March 3, 1915, but there is grave doubt whether the one allotted to the Mare Island yard can ever be sent to sea unless a new channel be dredged at a cost of \$4,000,000 to accommodate a vessel of such draft and tonnage.

Recurring then, to our queries, we answer that Mr. Daniels has neither the skill nor the will to expend effectively the great sums of money to be drawn from the people by their express command for immediate protection. Once let him realize that on November 7 that he is fixed irrevocably in authority for another four years, quick reversion to his early and real predilections will follow, delay will succeed delay, our first line of defense, already gravely impaired, will be shattered and the navy, leader from the highest active admiral, to the humblest sailor will raise hands to high heaven in disgust and despair.

Worst and most sinister of all is the provision in the new bill which changes promotion by seniority to promotion by selection. That the new method is preferable to that which prevailed under the unpopular Plucking Board, we can readily believe. That it would prove advantageous, moreover, under the direction of a capable, honorable and unbiased secretary, is quite probable. But when one recalls the gross favoritism practiced during the past three years, the persistent demoting and humiliating of officers universally recognized as the most competent in the navy, the constant punishing of those impelled by a sense of duty to their country to speak the truth, the lying about Admiral Fiske's recommendations and the repeated mistifying of personal grudges, the mere contemplation of Josephus Daniels being vested with this tremendous power incites a feeling little short of horror.

And yet here we are giving our incomes in unstinted measure to insure the protection of our homes in the face of this virtual certainty in the event of Mr. Wilson's re-election. Mr. Daniels continues to be consulted "in intimate fashion," so far as known, he still holds his chiefs "confidence and admiration"; he was the President's representative in St. Louis, his spokesman in Maine and his apologist for the result; Mr. Wilson's vindication at the polls would be his vindication and the reward of retention could not be denied him after the country had rendered its verdict with full knowledge that—

"A Vote for Wilson is a Vote for Daniels."

Despite the surpassing mental and moral excellence of the new secretary of war as contrasted with his colleague, the army situation is even more discouraging than that of the navy. While it is well within the range of possibility that the President could have obtained more promising legislation if he had stood right squarely by his pledge to Secretary Garrison, there is much to be said in extenuation of his abrupt reversal of position. Undeniably the Democratic majority in congress was more strongly opposed to the Continental army plan than to any proposal theretofore enforced upon them by the executive. It is indeed doubtful whether their acknowledged leader, the unjustly abused Mr. Hay, even if he had been willing to make the attempt, could have fetched them into line. If the President instead of twisting and squirming and vainly trying to beguile the issue to save his face as Master, had frankly admitted that he was unable to secure what he thought was best and must perforce accept what he could get, the country would have held him, if not his party, to be blameless. But the fateful "compromise" followed and the outcome was the inevitable hodgepodge, whose sole merit is a trifling theoretical increase in the regular army, which has not yet been and seems not likely soon to be realized.

The plain fact is that the enormous scheme of "federalizing" the militia has already proved abortive. It is hardly conceivable that even the huge sums of money allotted to the state organizations, only to be squandered in profligate fashion, is indicated by the records of previous expenditures under the Dick bill, submitted with telling force by Senator Borah, could have produced so much as a semblance of success. But if anything were needed to fix the finality of failure at the very outset, it quickly appeared in the blundering of the war department's call to arms, which convinced every guardsman sent to the border that he had been tricked into an enlistment which he had never intended to make. The immediate effect is already seen in the impossibility of filling militia companies, and the ultimate outcome, in all probability, will be the doom of the very National Guard, which the ill-fated measure was designed to exalt and perpetuate.

Here, then, beyond question of our mind, as the direct consequence of bootless muddling, is the most difficult problem confronting the incoming

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smoke-comfort

WHEN YOU stop to realize the number of sound, conservative men who have changed over to *Fatimas* in the last six months, it surely indicates that *Fatimas* must offer something no other cigarette can offer.

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Lippett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢

administration. And yet, if all the advantage of adequate appropriations already obtained, is to be sacrificed and all hope of true preparedness is not to be abandoned, it must be solved. Who can do it? Not a Democratic congress, surely, and not a Democratic President, both of whom are committed to the present abortion and would undoubtedly insist upon a long period of futile trying out. The Republican party has at least the advantage of a clean slate, freedom of action, immunity from prejudice against real federalization of armed forces and the declared opposition of Mr. Hughes to the existing makeshift.

We would not dream of classing the present secretary of war, or anybody else for that matter, with Josephus Daniels. Moreover, we have a high opinion of Mr. Baker's intellectual and administrative qualifications and are convinced of his openness of mind. Already, we are informed, he frankly avows his error in depicting, prior to his appointment, the officers of the army as "a bunch of snobs" and now acknowledges with pride his admiration of the most loyal and most faithful of men passionately devoted to their country. But Mr. Baker is a pronounced pacifist, and, as such, as far as is known, is no less strongly "opposed to the agitation for preparedness" than when he refused to cooperate with the National Security League. So too, at bottom, is the Democratic party, whose only enthusiastic cheers in St. Louis were for sentiments to that effect expressed by Mr. Glynn and Mr. Bryan. Where the President himself will stand when these lines shall appear, we cannot say. At this writing—but no, that was yesterday.

It all resolves to this: Whether one approves or disapproves of the huge expenditures provided for national defense, the appropriations have been made, and the only question now is, who can utilize the resources in hand to the greatest advantage of the country? In obtaining the quickest and the most effective results? The Republicans who are sincere in their advocacy of preparedness of the Democrats who are not? The question seems to answer itself.

While some—not including ourselves—may agree with the President that we are "not interested in the causes" of the great conflict now being waged for human liberty and personal freedom, none can have the hardihood to deny that we are most deeply concerned in the industrial warfare that is bound to follow. Already following the Paris conference initiated by England, the Allies are formulating plans, not merely for mutual trade intercourse, but to possess the markets of the world. Ostensibly the far-reaching scheme being formulated is, in the succinct words of the London Chamber of Commerce, "for regulation by tariff and otherwise, trade relations with all enemy countries so

as to render impossible a return to pre-war conditions and for stimulating the development of home manufactures and consequent increased employment of native labor." But while only "enemy countries" are referred to, it is an open secret that neutral nations are to be placed in the same category. No hint of reciprocity except between the Allied Powers themselves appears in their intent to abrogate all "favor-nation" treaties which conflict with their purpose to bind their material interests together with hooks of steel. Competition, especially American competition, is to be barred to the limit of possibility by the Allies and no less surely, in mere self defense, by the Central Powers to the end that the U. S. shall be "isolated" as completely as the President himself when an international problem presses for solution. In a word, the world proposes to pay its debts to America at the end of the year, not in money, but in products manufactured at low cost of labor with the greater efficiency developed by military training.

What this may mean to American manufacturers, to American workmen and even to American farmers, is so patent that explication is quite unnecessary. The Democratic party recognized the imminence of the menace when, flouting its established policy, it created a Tariff Commission to "study every economic fact that may throw light on changing conditions," with a view to increasing the duties now prevailing under "the best tariff law ever enacted" and contriving schedules based not upon revenue needs, but upon conditions of production and competition at home and abroad; and when the President, completely reversing his previous position as defined in his letter to ex-Governor Cox of Ohio and in his sarcastic denunciation at Indianapolis of having "put one over" on the Republicans, supplemented in his speech of acceptance the declaration of his own platform with the sage observation that "we can no longer indulge our traditional provincialism." Mr. Hughes, meanwhile, is really convincing in his insistence that the only way to meet protection is with protection.

The pressing question is, which of the two parties is the better equipped to meet the situation? And we fear there can be but one answer. Seven of the fourteen Democratic members of the present Committee of Ways and Means hail from North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Georgia, Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi; former Chairman Underwood, a revenue tariff man of moderate views, has been succeeded by Claude Kitchin, a free trader; and the manufacturing states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts have in a Mr. Conroy of Tammany Hall, their sole spokesman and representative. It is no disparagement of these Southern gentlemen to say that their unfamiliarity

with the mighty industrial affairs of this great manufacturing region which few, if any of them, have even visited disqualifies them for intelligent handling upon broad and effective lines of the critical situation which is being thrust upon us. Moreover, the traditions and prejudices of all save a very few of Democratic Senators and Congressmen are so strongly opposed to protection as "robbery of the many for the benefit of a few" that it was with the greatest reluctance that they passed even a ridiculously ineffectual "anti-dumping" law. While tacitly conceding the need of protective measures, they have only peeked at the problem for political purposes, without attempting in any serious way to effect a solution. Again we are driven to the practical conclusion that true industrial preparedness, in common with true military preparedness, can be attained only through its sincere advocates and consistent friends.

Government For and By the People. Since Fort Sumter was fired upon there has been no such assault upon the right of the American people to rule themselves as that of the four Brotherhoods at Washington in August of the present year. Then, as in all government by a majority for the whole people was openly threatened by a self-constituted oligarchy. And the cases are not dissimilar. Fifty-five years ago the Union was confronted by the grim spectres of Secession and Segregation. Last month it was the Union, backed to the wall, but with this difference in result: Anderson resisted to the limit of endurance; Wilson yielded without a struggle.

The way was paved for the blackmailing of the Nation by the President himself, at the instigation of Mr. Samuel Gompers, at the very beginning of his Administration, when he approved what he himself pronounced an "unjustifiable" provision forbidding the use of certain specific funds in the prosecution of labor organizations for breaking the law. And the exemption was made direct and complete by the President's own Clayton Act, which expressly provided that no such organizations should be represented by their respective officials, and the people, represented by their President. And it was he, the President of the United States, who deliberately proposed the muzzling of the great body of his own constituency, the millions of low-paid workmen, farmers, professional men, teachers, clerks, saleswomen and tollers in sweat-shops no less than the well-to-do, in the interest, not even of a class, but of a class within a class, comprising four hundred thousand voters, without cost to the companies or to the shippers who were to comprise the other parties to the conspiracy. "The public," sentimentally remarked Mr. A. B. Garretson, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, "is the carcass and we all perhaps are the vultures," and Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by his act endorsed the cynical assertion.

The terrorized Democratic Congress blanched and wavered. "Wholly aside," wrote the trustworthy correspondent of the Evening Post, "from the veiled accusations that the espousal of the Brotherhood side of the railroad controversy by the President was premeditated, that the whole conflict was staged to take place on the eve of a Presidential election, that the statement of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on Labor Day, asking labor to support this Administration at the coming election, is corroborative evidence that the men knew in advance what to expect, the fact remains that Congress as a whole was dazed by the political possibilities. The fact that only two Democrats in each House voted against the bills, despite the feeling in their ranks shown by the private expressions of Democratic Congressmen . . . plainly indicates that the rank and file did not relish the job. There was no time for them to canvass the sentiment in their districts, except as expressed in telegrams received by them from a small part of their constituents. They simply flung out the equation on the basis of votes and concluded that in view of the support of the President, they could best take a chance on the silent majority."

But time was up! In the gallery and the four representatives of four hundred thousand voters, holding their breath, in his office, telephone receiver at his ear, was Mr. Gompers, eager to keep his compact to urge Mr. Wilson's re-election at Shadow Lawn. The President himself, smiling and confident, awaited the flash from Washington which should enable him to say, as he did say, "It is the climax of a very happy day"—the first day, and God grant it be, the last, on which the stigma of betrayal of the Republic by its chosen President and Congress can be effaced by history.

It was not a question of an eight-hour day, as indignantly suggested by the President and proclaimed by him as a thing decreed by "society." It was nothing more or less, as the courageous Senator from Georgia, Thomas W. Hardwick, speaking for himself and for Senator James P. Clark of Arkansas and Representatives Henry J. Steele of Pennsylvania and Eugene Duffell of Texas, the four Democrats—all hands to their names—who proved themselves patriots, than "a demand as to wages." And it was a demand backed by the guns of highwaymen and supported by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Senator Hardwick continued:

"We are notified that we must pass certain legislation or commerce and industry and business in this country will halt. We are notified that we must require these railroads to make certain concessions or the very life of the Republic will be imperiled. So that we are shaping our law, not so much to meet the presidential approval in this case, not so much to invite the snail at the other end of the Avenue."

(Continued on Page Six)

Bracing---

A cup of steaming hot POSTUM
at each end of the day.

There's no reaction or "let down" from this wholesome food-drink as there is from coffee and tea.

POSTUM starts the day right and ends the day right.

For Breakfast—It is a good "starter"—nourishes body and brain for the activities of the day—

For Supper—It soothes the tired nerves and induces sound, refreshing sleep.

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Both forms of POSTUM are equally delicious, and the cost per cup is about the same.

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"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

The Portsmouth Herald

Established September 23, 1884.

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FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSMOUTH'S INTERESTS

TELEPHONES:

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Portsmouth, N. H., Monday, October 2, 1916.

Still in the Dark.

After a season of serious trouble in numerous communities caused by an epidemic of poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, the end of which trouble is not yet, though there is a marked improvement in conditions in most places, it is apparent that little is known as to the origin of the disease or the means of its communication from one person to another. It has been regarded as highly contagious and every effort has been made to prevent its spread. Children have been kept from assembling in numbers, being excluded from theatres and other public places. Sunday schools have been closed and the opening of public schools has been postponed. The action of the health authorities has been based on the ground that the disease is contagious and quarantine has been strictly enforced.

And now some eminent medical authorities are asserting that the disease is not contagious at all. Among those who take this view is the secretary of the Massachusetts state board of health, who has recently issued an exhaustive report on the subject, and some of the prominent medical men of France. That the disease is communicable is not disputed, but by what means it is transmitted has not been made clear.

The fact that the authorities are all at sea on this point is made plain by the increasing number of theories that are made public from day to day. Not all of these theories come from medical authorities, but they come from men who have been giving attention to the subject, and some of them are nothing short of amusing. There are claims that the disease is carried by insects. Others assert that it may be caused by the use of paris green on potato vines and poisonous sprays on fruit trees. One man goes so far as to question whether "swatting the fly," which has been so much in vogue of late years, has not "thrown nature out of balance" and opened the door to troubles more serious than the fly.

All this is guess work and speculation and only goes to show that the real facts in the case have not yet been brought to light. All we know is that the disease is here, that it is one of great seriousness and that it must be studied and fought with dogged determination until it is brought under control. The best investigators are at work, and without doubt time will crown their efforts with success.

This paper has more than once declared that this country is suffering from too much legislation, and it is not without distinguished company in this conviction. A few days ago in an address in New York United States Senator Weeks of Massachusetts said that far too much legislation is being enacted by Congress and the state legislatures. He asserted that more than 75,000 laws have been placed on the statute books in the last ten years, "many of which make little difference one way or another, while some are distinctly bad." Senator Weeks believes this to be a bad thing, as must every man who stops to consider the subject. Fewer laws and more rigid enforcement would be a blessing to the country, but how the change can be brought about is not easy to tell.

There has been an extensive and disastrous fire in Michigan within the last few days, raging over what is known as Onion Marsh. This is a large tract of muck land on which onions are raised by the wholesale, and the land was so dry that the fire penetrated to a considerable distance beneath the surface. The loss to onion growers has been very heavy, but whether the price throughout the country will be affected remains to be seen.

General Funston puts his foot down on religious revivals in the military camps along the border, pronouncing them disturbing to camp life. Revivalists desiring to work among the soldiers are at liberty to hold services outside and the soldiers will not be barred from attending, but, for the reason stated, they will not be permitted to invade the camps.

They are still wrestling over the weight of loaves and the price of bread, and in the meantime the price of milk is going up in many places. Will the time come when the simplest of all dishes, bread and milk, will be an expensive luxury?

The recent lynching in Kansas shows that civilization has not yet reached its full flower north of Mason's and Dixon's line, and that even prohibition is no guarantee against an occasional outbreak of barbarity.

The Germans declare the British "tanks" a failure, but the drives that the British and French have been making of late cannot be so classified, to say nothing of what is being accomplished by the Russians.

In spite of the recent warmth the frost will soon be on the pumpkin and other ungathered crops.

For President
CHARLES E. HUGHES
of New York.

For Vice-President
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS
Of Indiana.

For Governor
HENRY W. KEYES
Of New Hampshire.

For Congressmen,
First District
CYRUS A. SULLOWAY
Of Manchester.
Second District
EDWARD H. WASON
Of Nashua.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Wilson's Strength

(From the Diddleford Journal)
The theory that "President Wilson is stronger than his party" is beginning to get some hard knocks. About the hardest blow this far is the renomination of Senator James Marline in the New Jersey primaries. Mr. Marline's election as senator six years ago, it will be recalled by those who keep posted on current political developments, was brought about by Mr. Wilson, who was at that time governor of New Jersey, and who, to help Marline, betrayed his own political sponsor, Mr. James Smith. Having made Marline senator, Mr. Wilson seemed to think he had first mortgage on his actions, and so when Senator Marline, on one or two occasions, showed some independence and refused to vote as the White House directed, the president took offense and apparently decreed that Marline should not return to the senate. To this end, President Wilson backed the candidacy of John W. Westcott, attorney general of New Jersey, and caused all the influence of the Washington administration and the Democratic state machine to be exerted in Westcott's behalf. The result in the primary speaks for itself. Marline defeated his rival, Wilson's man, by a plurality of 16,000. Democratic leaders in New Jersey declare that the rank and file of the party, while not especially enthusiastic for Marline, bitterly resented the president's autocratic attitude toward their senator and his interference in the affairs of the state and that Marline's renomination is, therefore, far more of a rebuke for Wilson than a victory for and endorsement of Marline.

Portsmouth Firemen Hospitable

(From the Dover Democrat)
The members of the local fire department, who attended the parade and clambake of the Portsmouth fire department in that city yesterday have nothing but words of praise for the hospitality that was extended to them by Chief Woods and his department. The parade was a fine one and was followed by a real Rhode Island clambake which was cooked and served in the best manner possible. Following the bake many of the visitors took a motor boat ride to the navy yard where they were given permission to inspect the U. S. S. Washington. The local firemen returned home last evening well pleased with their visit to the down river city.

JAPANESE "MODERATION"
TO CHINA AN ILLUSION

Peking, October 2.—The rumors of extreme moderation and friendliness which have been spread from Tokyo in connection with Japan's latest demands upon China are not in accordance with the facts. No apology is demanded or compensation specified. It being intimated by the Peking government that Japan is prepared to leave these evidences of good will to the direction of the Chinese, but as the result of a street brawl for which a few class Japanese seems to have been most responsible, the Mikado's government revives the obnoxious features of the notorious Group Five demands which the pressure of foreign opinion compelled her to drop from the treaty she recently compelled China to sign.

Japan wants to be permitted to establish Japanese police stations throughout Southern Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia, which are Japanese provinces. The Chinese fear that if the Japanese administration is established in these rich provinces it will never be shaken off.

Complaint is also made by the Chinese authorities that the Japanese have given a military character to a minor incident and by rushing the troops to the spot and compelling the Chinese troops to leave have practically established martial law in a supposedly friendly country.

The Chinese version of the incident differs markedly from the Japanese. According to the Tokyo report a Chi-

CURRENT OPINION

Our national independence, freedom, growth, unification and every institution that we hold dear have been won and maintained by the fighting man. The fighting man is our hope of the future just as he has been our strength in the past.

Government is a rule of force. We have a scattered army of men who bear loaded weapons, ready to shoot. This army includes policemen, sheriffs, marshals, deputies, wardens, watchmen, messengers, guards, constables, transportation employees and rangers, who preserve the peace by being ready to shoot. This army numbers more than two million men armed for peace ready to shoot. Because of them we live secure, marry, trade and travel; taxes and revenues are paid, peace and order maintained and life and property preserved.

As the men of Israel stood more than three thousand years ago under the colors and about the tabernacle, so must stand the fighting hosts about the temple of human liberty, the temple of American liberty, or else be swept away to make room for a fitter people.—By Henry H. Sheets, Secretary Association for National Service.

ness soldier began beating a Japanese civilian without provocation. The facts are that a Japanese assistant to a morphia dealer squabbled with a Chinese fish-vender. The fish seller refused to sell his fish at the price offered by the Japanese, whereupon the latter started beating the boy.

A soldier who was passing, interfered and a general mix up began, in which the Japanese was severely beaten. He made for the Japanese military post and reported that he had been assaulted. A Japanese policeman went off to the Chinese barracks and was refused admission to the colonel and when he returned and reported this the Japanese commander instead of sending an officer of higher rank to inquire, sent a lieutenant and 20 men with instructions to get into the barracks by force if necessary.

The Chinese sentry refused to let this force pass the gate and was wounded whereupon the Chinese soldiers, standing around began firing and a fight ensued.

Japanese troops had no legal business in that part of China at all. Japan is entitled to maintain a certain number of soldiers to guard the railway line but they are restricted to the railroad zone. This incident took place 20 or 30 miles beyond the zone. The presence of the Japanese troops is due to their carrying out maneuvers for which the railroad zone was too restricted.

JAP FACTORY LAW ALMOST A FARCE

(By the International News Service)
Tokyo, October 2.—The Japanese factory law which was passed by the Diet has just gone into operation. The principal provisions are: Children under ten cannot be employed in factories.

Between 10 and 12 children can be employed for six hours daily in non-dangerous factories (candy wrapping, cigarette making, match box and button making, and simple work in paper, printing and raw silk factories, as examples.

Two rest days a month must be allowed. (There is no Sunday in Japan.)

The hours of labor of persons under 16 are to be reduced to 14 per day, then to 13 and finally to 12. The change is to be gradual and the 12-hour day for young persons does not come into operation for 15 years.

The government factories are exempt from the law.

The maximum penalty imposed on employers who violate the law is \$250. The protection given by the act is very small and it is exciting very little interest among the workers. The exemption of the government factories has had the effect of starting a movement in the cotton, yarn and textile industries for similar exemption.

The regulations are complicated and will make enforcement of the law difficult. The law does not apply to factories which do not use machinery and thus does not touch the thousands of sweat shops where the small articles are made.

There is no limitation of the hours of labor of the adult worker, and permission to form labor unions is still withheld. In extension it has to be recorded that this is the first factory law to be passed in the East.

The physical conditions prevailing among the 30,000 factory girls in Nagano, was recently described by a Japanese physician as follows:

"Most of the girls work from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. and are often compelled to work for 15 hours a day. The illness most prevalent among them is exhaustion—a species of illness peculiar to them and so common that it may be called 'factory girl sickness.'"

"What is really dreadful is the rapid dissemination of consumption. Excess of labor, combined with poor food causes disorders of the stomach. The poor quality of the food furnished by the management and the long working hours keep down the vitality of the girls. They dwell in small chambers which scarcely see the sunlight. At night they sleep together, face to face, two girls on a six by three feet mat. If submitted to examination, at least forty per cent of the girls would be found to be suffering from tuberculosis."

United States Must Guard Its Freedom by Armed Hosts.

\$10,000 IN WILL FOR GOOD ROADS

The will of the late Judge Nathaniel Hobbs of North Berwick, disposes of approximately \$60,000 in separate items to various persons and the Good Will Home at Fairfield is made the residuary legatee. Rev. George W. Hinckley, head of the Good Will Home is the executor of the will and is remembered with a personal bequest. The town of North Berwick receives \$10,000, the income to be expended in road improvement. From a reliable source it is stated that the estate of Judge Hobbs, conservatively appraised, will amount to around \$76,000.

The income of the \$10,000 for the town of North Berwick is only to be used and expended for the building of good roads, so-called, in said town, aside of the annual appropriation thereof.

Five thousand dollars goes to the Maine General Hospital for a free bed.

FISHERMAN FOOLS MAINE FISH WARDENS

Two fish and game wardens of Maine, accompanied by two assistants, boarded a fishing vessel on the Maine coast on Friday in search of short lobsters. They found a few of the blunders and ordered the skipper to put for the shore. The skipper objected and instead of obeying the Maine officers of the law, started up the coast and brought the four of them to this city where of course they had no chance to exercise their authority. The wardens were obliged to take a train home and are now waiting for the bold fisherman to show up again on the fishing grounds of Maine.

PEOPLES' OPINIONS

Says They Advance No Reasons

Editor:
I have seen several articles in the local papers since my last communication regarding my relief valve attachment and have heard some ones expounding on their pet theories as to whether or not it is of value. But they advance no reasons, simply knock. If they knew so much why don't they talk intelligently instead of rattling a mechanical device, which they know nothing about. Every big invention has had its knockers.

Who believed in the telephone, the telegraph, and further back in mechanical history, the steam engine had the same array of doubters and pessimists.

MECHANIC

KING DECLINES LEGACY OF SEVERAL MILLIONS

Dresden, Oct. 2.—King Frederick August of Saxony has declined an inheritance valued at several million dollars. When the will of Rudolph Lingner, a very rich manufacturer of Dresden, who died recently, was opened it was found that he had left his beautiful castle Tarasp in the Grisons to the king.

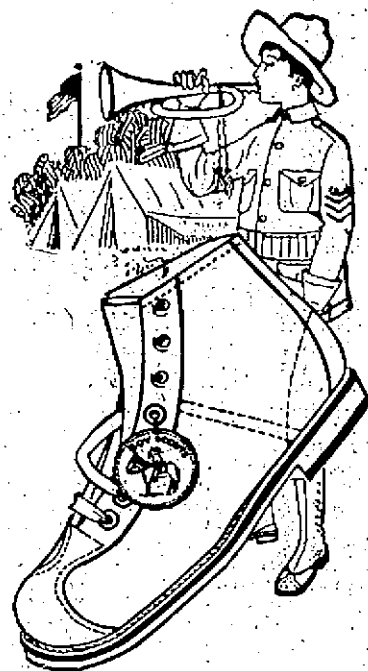
The castle is on a high mountain peak in the Engadin. It was built in the fifteenth century and reconstructed twelve years ago at a great expense by Professor Rahn of Zurich, after Lingner bought it. Switzerland has no finer relic of the Middle Ages than this imposing ancient structure.

It was expected that the king would gladly accept this magnificent gift of his dead admirer, but a high Saxon court official has arrived at Chur, the capital of Grisons, to inform the authorities that the monarch has decided to decline the legacy, because he would not be able to live up to the stipulations of the will under which he was to reside in the castle at least two months a year. Another reason for the rejection of the castle by the king is the fact that its maintenance costs about twenty thousand dollars annually and that it would have to pay back taxes amounting to sixty thousand dollars.

The castle will now go to Grand Duke Ernest August of Hanover, who has not yet decided whether he will accept it.

Miss Constance F. Noyes spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Thomas D. Noyes.

The ORIGINAL BOY SCOUTS SHOE



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Telephone 138.

CITY BRIEFS

Elfish but at Clark's Branch. Tel. 133.
Fish of all kinds at Clark's Branch. Tel. 133.

The public schools opened on Monday and it is to be hoped there will be no more interruption.

Lobsters and fish of all kinds caught by our own boats, fresh every day. R. Jameson & Sons. Tel. 245.

Sunday was an ideal day and many automobilists took advantage of the day to enjoy extended rides.

Antique and modern furniture upholstered. Hair mattresses renovated. Margeson Bros. Tel. 570. h, a, 5, 11.

A fishing party from Manchester came to this city on Sunday and went outside for a day's deep sea fishing.

If the party finding the pocketbook in the Colonial Theatre on Saturday evening will please return it to this office they will avoid further trouble. Oct 2, 2.

The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias will convene in Manchester on Tuesday. Damon Lodge will send us delegates Harry H. Woods, Walter L. Eastman and Charles L. Browne.

OBSEQUIES.

Miss Lizzie H. Davis
The funeral services of Miss Lizzie H. Davis were held from Ham's chapel on Market street at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. Rev. Alfred Gooding of the Unitarian church officiating. Burial was in South cemetery under the direction of Undertaker A. T. Parker.

DOVER YOUTH IS SHOT ON SUNDAY

Gun Discharged While Being Handed to Companion; Little Hope for Recovery.

Harold Stirling, the 15-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner D. Stirling of 6th street, Dover, was accidentally shot in the head and arm and possibly fatally wounded on Sunday, while gunning along the Isinglass river near Lockes Mills, at Rochester Neck, with his friend and neighbor, Frank Smith, aged 16.

Stirling's name is on the dangerous list at the Wentworth hospital. Little hope is held out for his recovery.

Young Stirling, who is an expert woodsman, took Smith up the Cochecho river, early this morning in his own canoe for an all day hunt. They proceeded to the Isinglass then started through the woods to a point about 7 miles from this city, where they came to a 20-foot cliff on the edge of the river, which they decided to descend.

Smith clambered down ahead and reached up for Stirling's shotgun. As Stirling, holding the muzzle, dropped it to him, the gun was discharged, the charge of shot entering the side of the head, making a large hole. Several shot also pierced his arm.

Smith carried his apparently lifeless chum two miles down river to the spot where they left the canoe, then paddled two miles further with his burden to a highway bridge near the county farm, where he went ashore and telephoned Stirling's father from the nearest house.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Board of Engineers wishes to thank both the permanent and the call men for their hearty co-operation in making the Convention a splendid success.

William F. Woods, Chief Engineer.
H. E. Wallace, 1st Asst. Engineer.
Perley D. Hersey, 2d Asst. Engineer.

SUPERVISORS FOR OCTOBER

The supervisors of the Portsmouth District Nursing Association for the month of October are Mrs. Jennie Goodwin and Mrs. P. J. Brown. The services of the nurse may be obtained through the attending physician or through the supervisor.

FOR RENT—Store and tenement together, at 45 Dandel street; location good; business opportunities good. Telephone for further information to 102111. Oct 2, 1w

PERSONAL PICKUPS

Henry Flynn passed Sunday at his home in Haverhill, Mass.

Fred B. Wiggins of Saco, Me., was a visitor here on Saturday.

Sheriff Ceylon Spinney was in Exeter on Monday on business.

Fred Powers of Manchester passed Sunday with Christopher Christensen.

Charles E. Whitehouse has returned from a visit with friends in New London, Conn.

The condition of Charles A. Towle, son of Dr. and Mrs. Fred S. Towle remains very critical.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Wood passed Sunday in Lynn, Mass., as the guests of their daughter.

Fred C. Horner of Bladeford, Me., was here on Saturday for a short time renewing old acquaintances.

John Casey is enjoying his annual vacation and is passing the same with friends in Watertown, Mass.

Mrs. Florence J. Cowles of Brookline, Mass., passed Sunday in this city with her two children Harriet and Virginia.

Mrs. Emmons Garland of Vaughan street passed Sunday in Salem, Mass., as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. William H. Noyes.

John Evans of Brunswick, Me., passed the week-end as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Riley at Kittery Point.

Warren T. Billings of Rochester, for many years a special writer on the Boston Herald, paid the Herald a pleasant call on Monday.

Henry Donovan of Concord passed Sunday in this city the guest of his brother, Edward F. Donovan of the Internal Revenue office staff.

Miss Frances Collins who has been passing the summer at Rollins Farm, was taken to the Portsmouth hospital on Sunday in the ambulance.

Ex-Chief Engineer Albert E. Garnsey, of Sanford, Me., was here on Sunday on his way to Boston. While here he was warmly greeted by old time friends.

Albert W. Berry, brakeman on the 8.10 train leaving this city, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation during which he will visit Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Richard P. McDough, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. McDough who was recently operated upon for appendicitis, was discharged from the Portsmouth hospital on Sunday.

William C. Mollenbray, John H. Parlin, James Goddard and Fred A. Robbins left on Sunday for Berlin, N. H., where they are to play at the theatre during the present week.

Past Grand Chancellor Frank W. Knight left Monday afternoon for Manchester to attend the session of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias which convenes there on Tuesday.

Mrs. Wallace Hackett and granddaughter left on Sunday for Annapolis, Md., where she will pass the winter with her daughter Mrs. Rogers, wife of Lieut. R. E. Rogers, U. S. N.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Woods, Boatwain and Mrs. George Knott and Mrs. Charles H. Poole left Monday afternoon by auto for Manchester where they will pass the next few days.

Mrs. Rice, wife of Lieut. A. H. Rice, Jr., U. S. N., and two children and maid Miss Nellie Long, left on Sunday in an auto for Boston where they will proceed to Annapolis, Md., to pass the winter.

Franklin Andrews who was injured last week while at his work at the navy yard, was able to leave the Portsmouth hospital on Sunday. He will pass a few days at his parents' home in Sanford before resuming his duties.

Charles L. Hinkley of Porter street is enjoying a two weeks' vacation from his duties at the Bedford store and left Monday morning for Tisbury where he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Huntress. Later he will go to his former home in Lisbon Falls, Me.

They Will Add \$175 to the HUDSON SUPER-SIX

This announcement, just made by the Hudson factory, is published for your advantage. We have some cars of the present production due us on allotment. They will be sold at present prices, while they last. After that the Super-Six will cost all buyers \$175 more.

We have just had word from the Hudson factory to the following effect:

The cars we have ordered of the present production will be delivered at present prices. But all cars of the new production—starting December 1—will cost \$175 more.

The models will not be changed. The changes, if any, will be only minor refinements.

There will positively be no change in the Super-Six motor.

But cars now coming are built from materials contracted more than a year ago. The Super-Six will continue to be built from the same materials. But costs have advanced enormously.

So cars of the new production must be advanced in price. There is no way out for any maker, save by sacrificing standards. And Hudson will not do that on the Super-Six.

Cars at Present Prices for a Few

We have some Super-Sixes ordered which are still unsold. Some are open models, some enclosed. If we hold them they would net us a handsome extra profit. But that profit is yours if you wish to buy now—while our allotment lasts.

It will mean to you a saving of \$175.

All our cars of this production, now on hand or coming, will be sold at present prices.

Note These Facts About the Hudson Super-Six

It is now the largest-selling fine car in the world. It holds every world record worth having. It has won every contest it entered.

Phaeton, 7-passenger	\$1475	Touring Sedan	\$2000	Town Car	\$2750
Roadster, 2-passenger	1475	Limousine	2750	Town Car Landaulet	2850
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	1775	(All Prices f. o. b. Detroit)		Limousine Landaulet	2850

Manchester Auto Garage Co.

Portsmouth Branch--Church St, rear Postoffice.
Tel. 9

GREAT VALUES

Fall and Winter Garments

For Women, Misses and Children. You will save money if you buy here. Largest selection in the city.

The Siegel Store Co.,

Phone 520. 57 Market Street

The Store of Quality for the People.

BOSTON WOMAN LOST ALL NIGHT AT OGUNQUIT

Mrs. Laurence Watts Has an Unpleasant Experience Near Bald Head Cliff.

Mrs. Laurence Watts of Boston, a guest at an Ogunquit hotel, was lost on Saturday night while strolling about. She wandered into great marsh swamps near Bald Head Cliff and could not find her way out. Citizens on a mass search of the shore and rocks all night. After a night of fright and intense suffering from the coldest night air of the season, she got out Sunday forenoon unaided. She will suffer no lasting injury from her rough experience.

Laurence Watts is second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps stationed at Fort Warren. He was away on duty last night and officers at the fort said they did not know if he had been informed of his wife's experience.

BEN LORING AT THE COLONIAL THEATRE

The funny Ben Loring is back at the Colonial and will have them all in tears of laughter today with his "Two Old Sports." This is a comedy with music of merit and such fun as only the humorous Denny can parvey.

The whole company have hundreds of friends in Portsmouth made on previous visits to this city and from the talk on the street most of these friends will be on hand today to greet the company.

They are going to get one of the best shows ever offered by the generous Colonial, both in the matter of comedies and pictures also.

These films include many late releases from the best and most expensive producers. There isn't a doubtful subject among the list for the week.

Loring and his company are too well known now in Portsmouth to need much advertising. The mere fact that they are here assures the Colonial fan of a good, clean play of mirth

and music. The Loring chorus is a "pipkin," to quote Shakespeare, and they have a grist of new dances and songs to offer the local play-going public.

These songs deserve more than passing mention as they have added since their last visit, numerous winners in that line.

Don't overlook the fact that the Colonial is offering a tremendous amusement value for the small admission price.

STORER POST'S TRIBUTE TO A COMRADE

Henry A. Hunnefeld, by occupation a rigger, who joined Storer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Portsmouth, October 31, 1883, and for 33 years has been a worthy member of the Post, died last night at the Portsmouth hospital at the age of 78 years.

Born in Holland in 1835, he served in the U. S. navy and in the 13th New Hampshire regiment during the war for the Union, first enlisting at Boston, Mass., in April, 1861 as a seaman in the U. S. navy and serving on the U. S. S. Colorado, until discharged as quartermaster, at Portsmouth, N. H. June 28, 1862, because of expiration of his term of enlistment.

He next enlisted at Portsmouth, his place of residence to which he was credited, on August 29, 1862, for three years or during the war, in Company K, 13th Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as private, September 20, 1862. He was wounded December 13, 1862 at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was transferred to the U. S. navy as a seaman, April 27, 1864. He served on the U. S. S. Onondaga, and was discharged from the receiving ship, New York city, June 9, 1865, because of the close of the war.

The first engagement, in which he took part was at Pensacola, Florida, during his first service in the navy, when a privateer was burned, three of his comrades were killed and fifteen wounded. The guns and crew of the Colorado were sent to New Orleans.

In the army he fought in the battles at Fredericksburg and Suffolk.

His wife, Mrs. Dorothy A. Hunnefeld, died Christmas Day, 1915, at their home, No. 14 Partridge street, Portsmouth, aged 71 years.

JOSEPH FOSTER, Historian Storer Post, G. A. R. October 2, 1916.

Read the Want Ads for Results.

PLANNING TO CELEBRATE 15TH ANNIVERSARY

MEETING TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY TO PERFECT PLANS FOR MISSION DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CHURCH

The foreign mission department of the North Church Women's Guild begins its season's meetings at 3.15 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. This is the annual meeting and will be important in several respects as plans for the celebration of their fifteenth anniversary will be discussed and perfected that afternoon.

The annual election of officers and the receiving of the annual reports will also take place at this first meeting.

WALKER-SEARLE

Final Autumn Wedding of North Shore's Society Set Occure at Ipswich on Saturday.

Harold Danrell Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Walker formerly of this city, and Miss Corinna Searle of Boston were married on Saturday at the country home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Putnam Searle, in Ipswich, Mass.

The Rev. Robert B. Parker, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Ipswich, and Canon Samuel McComb of Baltimore, formerly of Emmanuel church, Boston, officiated.

The bride's attendants were Mrs. William H. Coolidge, Jr., as matron of honor, and Miss Katherine M. Walker, Miss Elizabeth Burrage, Miss Barbara Gale, Miss Elizabeth Young, Boston; Miss Elizabeth Gunn and Miss Doris Andrews of New York.

The groom's college classmates Joseph A. Locke, was best man and the ushers were John Endicott, Searle, Richard Whiting, Searle, Boston; Frederick Gooding, Portsmouth; Otis P. Russell, Cambridge; Harold L. Chaffoux, Lowell, and Kenneth D. Lipse, New York.

The groom was graduated from

Harvard in 1909 and from Tech in 1913. Since then he has been associated with his father as an architect. The couple will reside at 18 Fittsfield street, Boston.

BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT BRINGS OFFER TO WED

New York, Oct. 2.—Miss Anna Kuhn, who has just started suit for alleged breach of promise to marry against Jacob Kunkel, was taken aback when the latter replied by filing in legal form an offer to carry out the alleged contract "at the city hall or elsewhere, in any lawful manner agreeable to the defendant and which she may suggest." Miss Kunkel is thinking it over. Her lawyer advises her the offer kills her case.

U. S. AVOIDS CANADA SHIPS FOR JAP MAIL

Tokio, October 2.—Acting on instructions from Washington, United States Postal Agent John M. Darragh has discontinued sending mail matter by Canadian Pacific ships on account of the delays and annoyances of the censorship. Instead, Japanese ships will be used. Although it is not known whether mail will be free of censorship, the Japanese will not inaugurate a mail censorship.

NEW UNITED STATES-JAPAN SHIP LINE IS PREDICTED

Tokio, Oct. 2.—A direct freight service between Portland, Oregon, and Yokohama is a possibility of the future, according to Fred Danneberg, United States Consul at Tsing-tsin, China, who passed through Yokohama on his way to Tsing-tsin from furlough in America.

NOTICE

I wish to announce that the dressing parlors, 341 State street, will be conducted during my vacation by experienced operators. On my return I shall give my personal attention to all retaining the same name which the business has always identified.

CAROLYN ESTROU

McCartney

To feel strong, have good eyes and direction, sleep soundly and live life as nature intended. Use the daily system known as the

Wire For Electricity

The landlord or homeowner who has not wired for electricity is not only blind to his own or his tenant's comfort, but is missing a first class investment.

The electrically wired house brings a higher rental and sells quicker. Tenants are demanding wired houses and are willing to pay the price.

We will be pleased to assist you in laying out your house wiring, or we will have your wiring done and guarantee satisfaction. Eventually you will use electric light. Why not now?

Rockingham County Light & Power Company

TELEPHONE 130 29 PLEASANT ST.

COLONEL HARVEY SCORES WILSON ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from Page Three)

as we are shaping our law, literally under force, under duress, under compulsion, in order to keep these highly organized workmen from absolutely tying up the business and commerce and industry of the Republic. If the railroads of this country had assumed any such position as that, we would not have listened to them one single minute. We would have acted so swiftly, so drastically, so thoroughly, that before 24 hours we would have wiped them off the map, as far as it could be done by legislation. And yet it seems that in the face of this situation, confronted by this dilemma, we are utterly helpless. We must enact, not the legislation that our judgment approves, our consciences, our minds, as proves, not the legislation that our legislators and our self-respect as representatives of 100,000,000 people tell us is wise and necessary to meet the situation now and permanently, but we must enact such legislation, forsooth, as is necessary in order to avert the strike, and to avert it right away! In other words, we must pay the price, not out of the Public Treasury, nor yet out of the railroad treasuries, but out of the pockets of the people whose representatives we are, and without their consent, certainly without consulting them. It may be, Mr. President, that a failure to enact proper legislation along these lines before this has rendered us for the moment helpless. It may be that we are forced to bow in silent submission to demands of this character."

But if so, speaking for himself, his head would be "bowed in impotent shame to think that there are any interests in this country outside of the public interests, outside of all the people, outside of the will and interest and wishes of a majority of the American people, that can force the American Congress to legislate on any subject or on any line."

Because seventy-seven Republican Representatives also "threw up their hands, apologists for the betrayal" by their very plea, confession the Democratic fault—urge that it was a "non-partisan" performance. "The conclusive response is that if the entire assembly had voted against the bill the result would have been the same, that every Republican Senator except the non-descript La Follette opposed it, and that a majority party which claims credit for good laws cannot escape the responsibility for bad ones."

But "what would Hughes have done?" What did he do when as Governor of New York he was confronted by a like situation—when the Legislature, trucking to the populist spirit of the time, enacted a two-cent railway fare law, precisely as the Wilson-Adamsman wage-increase measure was passed, without investigation or consideration of its justice? He vetoed the bill and said:

"The passage of the bill was not preceded by legislative investigation or reliable inquiry into the authority of the State. Nor, in the fixing of this predicated on reports of statistics of official collated which would permit a fair conclusion as to the justice of its operation with reference to the railroad with its payroll. It plainly reflects dissatisfaction with existing conditions and an effort to provide a remedy through arbitrary action. I do not mean to be understood as saying that a maximum 2-cent passenger rate would be unreasonably low. It might be high enough in many cases. Possibly it would be high enough in all cases. I fully appreciate the fact that those who have promoted this bill believe that such a rate would be fair. But I deem it most important that the policy of dealing with matters of this sort arbitrarily, by legislative rule of general application without reference to the demands of justice in particular cases, should be condemned. Every workman, every tradesman, and every citizen believing himself to have caught at stake in the prosperity of the country, should determinedly oppose it. For it not only threatens the stability of business enterprise which makes our prosperity possible, but it substitutes

unreason for sound judgment, the ill-considered demands of resentment for the spirit of fair play, and makes impossible patient and honorable effort to correct abuses."

And when word of the surrender of the President and Congress reached him in Nashville immediately following the climax of President Wilson's "happy day," taking no time for consideration or consultation regarding political consequences, he uttered before a hostile audience these plain, blunt words: "I believe in, and I stand here firmly for the principle of arbitrating all industrial disputes, and I would not surrender it to anybody in the country. I believe that anything that is right in this country can be settled right. What is our great republican government? What are our free institutions? We have come down the long course of history with the people fighting slowly, slowly, now with defeat and now with victory—for a recognition of the reign of reason instead of the reign of tyranny and force."

"Now, then, I stand for two things: First, for the principle of fair, impartial, thorough, candid arbitration; second, for legislation on facts according to the necessities of the case; I am opposed to being dictated to either in the Executive department or in Congress by any power on earth before the facts are known and in the absence of the facts."

"We have a great country and a great future. But it can only be preserved in one way. That way is the way of all honest, fair investigation and candid treatment. Show me the way that is right and I will take it, but I won't take any way that I do not know anything about."

"I would rather be beaten for President a thousand times," he has since said, "than to ignore or attempt to evade such an issue involving the very existence of popular government or seem to acquiesce for one moment in such action as that taken in Washington."

He might have added, as he did say publicly when told that his veto of the two-cent fare bill would lose thousands of votes:

"If our education and our training mean anything, they mean that, while we are rigorous in insisting upon the performance of the public duty, we shall be equally rigorous in the demand for justice to all, and will not allow administration to be perverted, even to so-called popular ends, even at the risk of loss of votes, if, in fact, the proposal is unsound and unjust."

What Hughes "would have done" or what he will do if occasion shall arise ought now to be clear because—and this fact should be borne constantly in mind—Hughes always means what he says.

Proof of this statement is to be found in the record. When nominated for Governor in 1905, Governor Hughes proclaimed that "every measure proposed on behalf of labor" should have "serious and sympathetic consideration" because "the welfare of the toiling masses is of the deepest concern to all." And when his work was ended the recognized organ of the State Federation of Labor said:

"Now that Governor Hughes has retired from politics and ascended to a place on the highest judicial tribunal in the world, the fact can be acknowledged without hurting anybody's political feelings, that he was the greatest friend of labor laws that ever occupied the Governor's chair at Albany. During his two terms he has signed 56 labor laws, including among them the best labor laws ever enacted in this or any other state."

It is not only probable but a virtual certainty that, as President Mr. Hughes had been confronted by the Brotherhoods' demand last month, he would have responded with full consistency in words like these:

"I sympathize with the just demands of labor. Personally, I believe in an eight-hour day. But you admit that this is a matter, not of hours of labor, but of wages, which cannot be fairly determined without full investigation. Moreover, arbitration is a principle which I am bound to uphold. I will appoint an impartial commission of arbitration, to which the railroad managers consent to bring their claims. If you refuse to arbitrate, I will publish a brief statement of my negotiations. Then you can strike, if you deem it wise, just and patriotic. As President of the United States, I will not act and will not urge Congress to act, under threat or duress. In the midst of a campaign for my re-

SALTS FINE FOR ACHING KIDNEYS

We eat too much meat, which
Clogs Kidneys. Then the
Back Hurts.

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally. else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in over-crowding kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

election, I will not allow you, or anyone else to put me in a position where I can be suspected of subverting the laws and law-making of the nation for the sake of winning votes for myself."

That is what Hughes "would have done." Instead of stridently declaring that he would "yield to no man in his adherence to the principle of arbitration" while actually yielding in practice at that very moment to four men—and there would have been no strike. Justice would have been rendered by an impartial tribunal and the honor and majesty of the Nation would have been preserved.

Why did not President Wilson pursue this clear, straightforward, honorable course? Who can answer? Despite the facts that Mr. Wilson ignored the resolution submitted to him by the United States Chamber of Commerce early in June asking for an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, that Mr. Adams, the author of the bill, simultaneously assured the House of Representatives that there would "be no walkout" and that the heads of the Brotherhoods announced mysteriously as long ago as April that they had arranged to do "a certain thing" at a certain time which would spell certain victory, and that Mr. Gompers evinced peculiar confidence throughout the whole procedure, we refuse absolutely to believe that a President of the United States could ever have been a party to such a conspiracy as has been suggested and is still suspected by many.

There is, however, one phase of this situation which cannot be ignored. The constitutionality of both the exemption clause of the Clayton Act and the hastily enacted new law which in effect fixes wages, seriously questioned by the ablest lawyers in and out of Congress, is yet to be determined by the Supreme Court. For more than a hundred years this great tribunal has held the full faith of the people as the ultimate bulwark of their liberties under the law and to this day it has justified that confidence while interpreting legal first principles as expressed by the written Constitution. Obviously if it is to continue to perform faithfully its highest of functions the character and quality of its membership must not be impaired.

The circumstance, then, that four of the nine Justices, including the Chief Justice, now serving will, during the next four years, attain the advanced ages of 72, 76, 78 and 80, cannot be disregarded, especially since three have already passed and the fourth will soon reach the age of voluntary retirement. It is indeed highly probable that, having already appointed three members, President Wilson, if re-elected, will before 1921 have named an actual majority of the great Court.

Surely here is ground for grave concern. Again we are driven to the necessity of recalling the dicta of Mr. Wilson that "Judges of necessity belong to their own generation," that "the atmosphere of opinion cannot be shut out of their court rooms" and that they should prove themselves able "to discriminate between the opinion of the moment and the opinion of the age," and of "assessing the past" in "judging the future." Of the five Justices, then, recently appointed by the President in furtherance of this theory Mr. Clarke, according to the Springfield Republican, an earnest supporter of the Administration, stands "revealed by his antecedent in the prosecution of the law and in public affairs as decidedly a progressive or radical" and was designated because the President "saw the highest court must have a contingent that is not of the pre-eminently conservative class of lawyers," "and," adds the Republican, "it may be that the fact has political bearing at this particu-

lar time," meaning, in plain words, that Mr. Wilson was trying to inveigle Progressive votes by appointing Mr. Clarke a Justice of the Supreme Court.

A yet more striking indication of the President's determination to select Justices who would be responsive to "opinion of the moment"—his own, presumably or that of Society—is afforded by the appointment of Mr. Brandeis. So strong, indeed, was his resolution in this instance that, he placed upon the Supreme Bench one whom he had rejected as a candidate for a position in his Cabinet and whose professional reputation was not without blemish. It may appear ungracious to recount the history of a happening which one would only too willingly forget now, when the event is past recall, but clearly no observance of courtesy should be permitted to weigh against the shedding of light upon probabilities of the future in a matter so vital as that under consideration. Twelve charges brought against Mr. Brandeis before the Judiciary Committee were reported to the Senate by a minority of distinguished lawyers as having been established by the evidence, to wit:

1. That while representing the public side of a vital question he surreptitiously betrayed the public interest.

2. That after having served a client as he claimed, in the public interest, he denounced the very contracts which he had upheld, in the interest of a competitor.

3. That he professed to act for the public while in the pay of individuals.

4. That he prosecuted a proceeding in bankruptcy against a former client, alleging as an offense the making of an assignment which he himself had advised.

5. That he accepted a private fee of \$25,000 in the Ballinger case while pretending to act in the public interest without compensation.

6. That for a long time he collected fees from two clients whose interests were diametrically opposed.

7. That he falsely denied having undertaken to obtain proxies to control the Illinois Central railroad.

8. That he prosecuted the New England railroad in the name of hired dummy plaintiffs in a successful attempt to secure control for his real client.

9. That after having prosecuted the Equitable Assurance Society in the public interest he filed a sworn answer for the Society denying performance of the very wrongful acts with which he had charged it.

10. That while professing to act in the merger case in the public interest he accepted for his firm a fee of \$25,000 from an individual.

11. That he served as a paid lobbyist.

12. That he appeared before committees of Congress urging legislation against chain-store combinations and simultaneously accepted a fee from such a combination to convince the Department of Justice that the promoters should not be prosecuted, when already the district attorney had decided that prosecution would not be justified.

This report was signed by Senators Clark, Nelson, Dillingham, Sutherland, Brandegee, Borah, Cummings and Works and contained the evidence upon which the following protest was filed before the Committee:

The undersigned feel under the painful duty to say to you that, in their opinion, taking into view the reputation, character and professional career of Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, he is not a fit person to be a member of the Supreme Court of the United States.

(Signed) William H. Taft, Simeon D. Baldwin, Francis Rawley, Joseph H. Choate, Elmy Root, Moorfield Storey (each a former President of the American Bar Association).

The extenuating plea has been advanced that the President could not have been aware of the facts when he appointed Mr. Brandeis, but such was not the case. Writing to Senator Cullerson, he said:

I myself looked into them (the charges) three years ago when I desired to (but did not) make Mr. Brandeis a member of my Cabinet, and found that they proceeded for the most part from those who hated Mr. Brandeis because he had refused to be serviceable to them in the promotion of their own selfish interests and from those whom they had prejudiced and misled.

Thus, while tacitly admitting, or at least not denying, the truth of the accusations, he sheltered himself behind an unsupported attack upon the motives of the most distinguished lawyers in America and resorted to a demanding and finally obtaining from a subservient partisan majority confirmation of the appointment, in order, we must assume, to preserve in the court room an "atmosphere of opinion," regardless of the probability of the Court.

That the President's confidence in Mr. Justice Brandeis's fidelity to the New Freedom in Jurisprudence is not misplaced, is evidenced by their mutual friend, Mr. Norman Hapgood, who is quoted by the Woodrow Wilson Independence League to this effect:

Of course, as a Justice of the Supreme Court Mr. Brandeis will not discuss the matter publicly, but his friends know his strong opinion that an extremely respectable man like Hughes, honest, fearless and efficient, can do more to give life to the old Republican system of privilege than any other candidate they could have chosen.

Hughes as a most sincere and excellent man, but in no sense progressive, and this opinion is based on a study of Mr. Hughes' action during many years, covering the insurance recommendations (with which, as noted above, Mr. Brandeis, as attorney for both sides, was familiar) and his record as Governor of New York.

Justice Brandeis, thinks, on the other hand, that the President has raised and clarified the whole tone of public life.

There seems to be left little room for doubt that Mr. Justice Brandeis may be relied upon to forsake the course marked with what has commonly been regarded as no little distinction by Mr. Justice Hughes in interpreting fundamental law and to follow the lead of President Wilson in translating into statutes the personally presumed decrees of Society.

The whole problem of labor legislation, wage regulation and judicial interpretation is still in abeyance. Whether it can be resolved the more fairly, justly and satisfactorily to all concerned, particularly the Labor Unions themselves and the great army of unorganized workmen, by Mr. Wilson or by Mr. Hughes is a question which, in common with the vital query, respecting the future composition of the Supreme Court, must be answered at the polls. That Mr. Hughes would jealously safeguard the character of the great tribunal in which he, as a former and illustrious member, must feel a sense of pride and gratification, may we think, be safely assumed. And there we stop.

FOR PRESIDENT

To the living issues thus outlined to the best of our ability must be added another: National honor and opportunity. We shall not recount the many episodes of the past three years which have flushed the cheeks of our countrymen with shame and humiliation. It suffices to say in bitter truth that no longer can an American stand erect before any tribunal in the world, as Paul stood before Pharaoh, and declare with pride and confidence his citizenship. Not only has the protection of the flag been officially withdrawn from those who have crossed the border line but the flag itself has been wantonly desecrated over and over again without incurring the swift retribution which invariably hitherto from the beginning of the Republic has been visited upon offenders. It remains only to note the fully even of hope that the policy of pusillanimity initiated by itself may be reversed by this Administration and to herald with gratification and gratitude the dependable assurance of Mr. Hughes that he stands with no less steadfastness for American rights abroad than for equal rights at home. And here again we assert, indeed, we cannot reiterate too frequently or too significantly—what every American knows and what every foreigner will quickly learn—that Hughes always means what he says.

President Wilson voices the spirit of America, when he craves for our Government an opportunity to render unselfish service to mankind by helping to re-establish peace throughout the world. "We," he says truly, "are the natural and logical 'mediating nation' and it behooves us to 'get ready to help both sides when the struggle is over' since, as he inquires, 'Is it not likely that the warring nations will some day turn to us for cooler assessment of the elements engaged?' And while granting his premises as of ordinary times the certain answer is, Not while he is President."

It is no disparagement of Mr. Wilson to say (whatever may be thought of his unenviable position at home) that he has no friends abroad. But even though his misfortune be one of uncontrollable circumstance rather than of wavering ineptitude, the fact exists and must be reckoned with, that in all Europe he is the one most mistrusted and contemned of men, whose tender of aid in the name of justice, fairness and humanity would be rejected unanimously with derision and scorn.

As a purely practical matter, then, if we would indeed serve mankind, we may not disregard the vital consideration that the way of opportunity is barred to Mr. Wilson and is wide open to Mr. Hughes, who in consequence of his previous inaction stands alone among our public men as uncommitted and unsuspected, and who is known to the outside world only as a great and just judge versed in the affairs of nations and alive to the needs of humankind.

Such are the living issues as we perceive them. Of the personal attributes and characteristics of the respective candidates it is not necessary now and may not become necessary at all to speak; further than to say plainly that the utter absence of self-seeking on the part of Mr. Hughes throughout his entire career confirms the belief that he does in fact, from the very nature of his being, stand for America first, while no less surely and most impartially the happenings of the past two years, culminating in the betrayal of his country for the gratification of personal ambition, prove incontrovertibly that Mr. Wilson stands for Wilson first.

There is no need to seek a conclusion. It finds itself. Upon the clearly marked issues and—as between the candidates, there is no reason why any professed Republican, any thoughtful Progressive or any principled Democrat should not and every reason why every patriotic American should vote—

FOR PRESIDENT

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

Don't wait until the next day for the news—read The Herald every day.

BUY Green River Rye

A. O. CASWELL

Sole Distributor of
Green River Rye Whiskey,
controlled by the Holland System, Inc., of Boston.

By the Case or Bottle.

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OLYMPIA CAFE

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Regular Dinner

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Try Our Combination Breakfasts, 6 a. m., to 11 a. m.

Order Cooking at All Hours.

Discount Tickets upon application.

Special Sunday Chicken

Dinner 35c.

Lunches put up to take.

Everything new and sanitary.



A STRANGE THING

It is a fact that more people do not realize the true economy of having footwear made by experts. Why suffer needlessly with stiff new shoes that hurt when you can have your comfortable old ones made to look like new and to give you good service for a long time, if you bring them to us for work in shoe repairing?

Give our careful work in this line a fair trial. We get all orders out promptly.

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Factory output now one million cigars weekly. Largest selling brand of 10c cigars in the world.

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SMOKE
S. G. LONDRES

10c CIGAR

Has No Equal.

S. GRYZMISH, Manufacturer

Boston, Mass.

RAY STATE LINE NEW YORK \$2.00

Staterooms \$7.00, \$10.00, \$20.00.
Steel Steamships
GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE

Daily including Sunday, between Providence and Pier 19, East River, N. Y. Improved Service—Tel. Main 1742, City Ticket Office, 114 Washington St., Boston.



THE BEST LAUNDRY

Have the laundry for this week sent to us, either call us or drop a card so we may collect. We want to show the quality work we turn out—show you just what we mean by calling ourselves "linen preservers." We pride ourselves on the exceptionally fine flat work we do.

Home Washing Co.,

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TO YOUR HEALTH

and to your everlasting satisfaction. We toast you in the name of vintage wines and liquors. Our cellars contain the choice goppies that are aged with a view to the smutt and ting of perfection. Look over our wine and liquor lists. The prices will be equally satisfactory.

JOSEPH SACCO,

282 Market St.



you should send your family wash to us. It saves time. It saves money. It saves clutter and offensive odors about the house. Our sterilizing process kills all germs and our methods are sanitary and hygienic. A trial will convince you.

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY

COMMERCIAL WHARF,

Tel. 373.

Water Street.

F. O. PIERCE'S

Ready-Mixed

Paints

Try our Inside White Satin

Gloss, 70c per quart.

W. S. JACKSON,

111 Market St.

A. Thurston Parker

SUCCESSOR TO

OLIVER W. HAM

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Funeral Director and

Licensed Embalmer.

Phone at Office and Residence
Lady Assistant provided when required.

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Auto Repair Department in charge of Albert H. Brown.

No job too big or too small for our repair department.

None but skilled mechanics employed.

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338 Pleasant St. 29 to 45 Wentworth St.

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46 CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF PYRAMIDAL PROGRESS

NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

TOTAL LIABILITIES EXCEPT CAPITAL \$3,150,584.79
POLICYHOLDERS SURPLUS \$1,356,944.79



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Our welding repairs perfectly broken armature shafts, iron and steel castings, cracked boilers, broken gas and steam cylinders, forgings, shafting of all kinds, cast iron gears, castings, etc., in almost all metals and alloys. Our welding is not brazing—it is the freezing of the broken parts into a strong whole—and all the work is done with competent skill and exacting care. Prompt service, reasonable charges.

G. A. TRAFTON,
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HORSE SHOEING AND JOBBING.



Are you contemplating the purchase of a monument or tablet? We have the only plant in this section equipped for the manufacture of granite, and we are constantly adding new designs to our stock of

GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS.

Call and See Them.

FRED C. SMALLEY,
CORNER STATE AND WATER STS.
Also Dover, N. H., opp. City Hall.

Do You Throw Your Money Away?

If you do not, save it by bringing your old clothes to us to be renewed and repaired. We can many times give you an extra year's wear out of a suit you consider hopeless. Our cleaning department is as near perfection as scientific knowledge and modern equipment can make it. In our dyeing department we make a specialty of turning out work at two days' notice.

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129 Penhallow St. Tel. 103.

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FINEST COLLAR WORK
in New England.
We have the "Last Word" in collar machinery and Guarantee to "Make Good."
CENTRAL STEAM LAUNDRY
Pleasant Street.

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OTTO COKE
AND HIGH GRADE
Anthracite Coal

The People's Coal Co.,
60 Elwyn Ave.,
W. E. HIGGINS, Mgr.
Orders received at Carli & Co.'s office will be given prompt attention.

HIGHER PRICES NOW DEMANDED BY THE BAKERS

THE SIX AND TEN CENT LOAVES OF BREAD LIKELY TO BE THE GENERAL PRICE IN THIS CITY BEFORE THE END OF THE WEEK.

The promised advance in the price of bread has arrived in this section and according to the opinion of those who are close to the bakers the price for bread will be increased some day this week to six and twelve cents instead of five and ten cents, the prices in force for several years. Store keepers in Kittery raised their prices for the standard size loaf of bread on Saturday, demanding twelve cents for the same amount that they received ten cents for on Friday. Last evening one of the owners of a popular eating place stated that the bakers in the city had notified him that the prices would be raised some day this week on account of the increased cost of flour. He said that the bakers had already cut down the size of the rolls used in serving frankfurts; the new size being about one-third smaller than was formerly sold for the same price.

Restaurant owners say that they will be obliged to cut down the size of the bread orders when serving food because of the increased price. Many of the cafes and restaurants have already increased their prices on many of their dishes and they say that unless the wholesale cost of food drops they will be obliged to ask even higher prices before the winter is over.

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT

The Day of Atonement (Hebrew name, Yom Kippur) falls on the tenth day of the month of Tishri, corresponding to October 7th of the current calendar. A special service the evening before ushers in the solemn occasion, which service is known as the "Kol Nidre" (All Vows), so called from the opening words of the introductory prayer. This introductory prayer is noteworthy, among other things, for the profoundly beautiful melody to which it is traditionally chanted. Arranged for modern instrumentation, the Kol Nidre melody now finds place on various symphony programs.

The Day of Atonement itself is the great White Fast, the culmination of the penitential days inaugurated by the Jewish New Year. The Bible in several passages designates it as the

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Of Portsmouth, N. H.

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WINDOWS AND DOORS KILN DRIED FLOORING

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CHICHESTER'S PILLS

For all kinds of ailments. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Fresh Air for Sleeping Warm Air for Dressing

That's what you get in the same room if you have a gas heater. It begins to warm the room the moment you light the gas.

THE GAS HEATER

is efficient, odorless and safe. It is portable and needs no regulation. There is perfect combustion. Nationally approved. Over a million in use.

PORTSMOUTH GAS CO.,

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE.

Sabbath of Sabbaths. In ancient days its observance was characterized by elaborate priestly ceremonial and sacrificial life, as described in detail in Leviticus XVI. All this pomp of ritual disappeared with the downfall of the Temple at Jerusalem. But the loss of priesthood and altar did not affect the vital significance of Yom Kippur as such, which still remains the supreme day in the religious calendar of the Jew.

Its primary purpose as the name "Day of Atonement" implies is to effect an at-on-ment in the ethical and spiritual life of the individual and the community; to restore, in other words, the sense of harmony between man and his fellow-men, between man and his own higher self, between man and God, wherever and however that harmony has been broken by sin. All the austere ceremonies of the day, the prayers and fasting from eventide to eventide are meant to work on the conscience, the heart, and the soul, and bring them to the mood of genuine contrition for the evil of the past and the yearning desire for amendment in the future. Coupled with the call to "repentance" is the comforting assurance that God's tender mercy and pardon will be vouchsafed to those who are truly penitent. No mediator is necessary, no vicarious sacrifice. The only requirement for forgiveness is the sincere turning from sin and the coming to God in love and following His law in loyalty.

One of the most impressive features of Yom Kippur devotion—continued for the entire day until sunset—is the Memorial service for the dead held usually in the afternoon. The concluding service of the Day of Atonement is called Neilah and the tone of its prayers is holy joy in the consciousness of God's forgiveness and loving favor.

BOSTON LETTER

Boston, October 2.—A proclamation setting aside Monday, October 9 as Fire Prevention day and urging its observance by the people in general, has been issued by Governor Samuel W. McCall. "Fire each year levies a toll upon what is appalling," declares the governor in his proclamation. "An indispensable servant of men, it sometimes turns upon him with fury, and grievously smites and blasts him. It yearly destroys great forests, hundreds of the homes of our people and many factories, shops and other valuable structures and growths. The loss by fire during the past year in our commonwealth has been in the vicinity of \$10,000,000, nearly the equivalent of a \$3 tax upon every one of our people, and it has taken a far more precious toll in human life. Destruction by fire stands forever a loss, for in no way do we have compensation for that which is destroyed. Fire Prevention day should be observed only in devoting and putting in practice precautionary measures; but also as an example of the care that we should exercise on every day in the year. It is said, and I believe with truth, that nine-tenths of all fires are preventable. By every means known our people should be made to appreciate the great loss they suffer by the lack of simple care. To accomplish the result we are seeking to attain, I urge that there be conducted by all of our people suitable exercises to educate the thoughtless to carry on educational work in the school to the end that our school children may know the danger and the losses occasioned by fire; to teach the importance of using fireproof instead of combustible material in the building; and to incite in our minds an appreciation of the loss by fire so that we may wholly do away with the unnecessary destruction of life and property.

Harvard registers a gain in the number of students enrolled in the departments of the university this year in spite of the many conditions that tend to hold down the number of new

men and those returning to college. In the whole university there are at present enrolled 4724 men against 4597 for last year. The net gain is 127 students. The increase in the number has been most uniform, for every department of the university, with the exception of the school of architecture, has more students now enrolled than last year. The architectural department shows a loss of only two men. The largest gain is reported from the law school where there are now 391 men studying, as compared with 370 last year. The graduate school of business administration, also shows a gain of men, having 38 more than last year. When all the men who are doing guard duty on the border have returned to their work in Cambridge, it is believed that the enrollment figures will go above 4500.

Appealing strongly to the housekeepers and home makers of New England, the Boston Food Fair is expected to welcome a host of patrons when it throws open the doors of Mechanics Building on Monday morning, October 9, for the biennial return of this famous exposition to Boston. Retail grocers, under whose auspices the fair is given, are distributing through the thousands of retail grocery stores in Greater Boston, no less than one million partly paid tickets. Over 400 exhibitors have already taken spaces at the fair. There will be free band concerts, moving picture and illustrated travel talks as features of the exposition.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DOES NOT RECOMMEND ANY MAKE OF TRACTOR.

(From Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)
Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—There have come to the attention of the United States Department of Agriculture items appearing in the press which are so framed as to give readers the impression that the Department in its publications has praised or recommended a farm tractor of a particular make. As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 30, 1916
Galloway, Miss Mary Hill, Mrs. Sarah J. Lavitt, Miss Katherine Lawrence, Miss S. M. Manolis, Mrs. L. A. Osborne, Miss Hazel Quinn, Mrs. Harry Stevens, Mrs. N. S. Walker, Miss N. M. Young, Mrs. M. L. Boulter, Mr. S. C. (2) Clusky, Mr. Fremont Drisko, Capt. R. B. Dalley, Mr. Thomas Hammond, Mr. Charles Hahn, Mr. Geo. Parks, Mr. Charles Porter, Mr. Charles.

ON A HUNTING TRIP

Charles E. Dodge and Charles E. Corson left Sunday night for Epping where they will pass the week in hunting in that vicinity.

Highest Price PAID FOR WOOL

of all kinds including Goat's Wool.

Joseph Noone Sons Co.,
Albert W. Noone, Prop.,
PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

SERIOUS BLAZE PREVENTED BY EARLY ALARM

QUICK THINKING AND ACTION ON PART OF NEIGHBOR SAVED PROPERTY AT NEW CASTLE

The newly installed water supply and the forethought and quick action of Richard Poole very probably was responsible for the prevention of a serious conflagration at New Castle on Saturday night when fire broke out in the stable owned by Albert Hanson on Atkinson street. Shortly before 10 o'clock the blaze was discovered by John Pridham, who, before giving the alarm, notified Mr. Poole, a neighbor. Mr. Poole, taking in the situation at a glance, attached his garden hose to a faucet near the stable and soon had the fire under complete control.

In the meantime Mr. Pridham had given an alarm and a number of the soldiers at Fort Constitution quickly responded and assisted in extinguishing the fire. The loss will not exceed \$100 but those who were present realized that less time in getting at the fire might have been of great loss to the many houses in the vicinity.

In addition to the work done by Mr. Poole, we are told that he was ably assisted by a large bucket brigade. Captain Wallace, U. S. A., came with the fire fighting squad from Fort Constitution and under his directions the soldiers rendered most excellent service. The residents of Newcastle are however, congratulating themselves on the fact that they had a water system to cope with the fire, for if they had been without this protection they realize that the fire might have got the upper hand and been disastrous to the village.

'CASCARETS' FOR HEADACHE, COLDS, LIVER, BOWELS

Enjoy life! Don't stay bilious, sick, headachy and constipated.

Get rid of bad breath, sour stomach, coated tongue, indigestion.

Get a ten-cent box now.

They're fine! Cascarets loosen your liver, clean your thirty feet of bowels and sweeten your stomach. You eat one or two, like candy, before going to bed and in the morning your head is as clear, tongue is clean, stomach sweet, breath right, and cold gone. Get a box from your druggist and enjoy the nicest, gentlest, liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. Cascarets stop sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, bad breath and constipation.

Mothers should give a whole Cascaret to cross, bilious, sick, nervous children any time. They are harmless and never grip or sicken.

Put in your application for seats for the World's Series as soon as you can. Half of the games will be played in Boston.



In order to handle the increase in business I have
MOVED TO LARGER QUARTERS.

Bring in your clothes for pressing and cleansing. Let me fix up your winter overcoat and make it look like a new one.

The Very Latest Styles.

PHILIP HALPIN,

THE UP-TO-DATE

MERCHANT TAILOR,

12 Ladd St.

Cor. Market St. Up Stairs.

TO LET.
One nice, large office, well lighted and heated, Herald and Chronicle building. Enquire at this office.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

You Get RESULTS From Them

Just Phone 37 3 Lines 1 Week 40c

KEY ONE EASY AND YOU WILL BE SAVING.

WANTED.

WANTED—Two rooms for light-housekeeping or board and room for lady and child a year old. Private family preferred. Address J. Care Herald. ch 11 02.

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE, including dump cart, dffige, express wagons, single and double sleigh, open and Goddard buggies, surrey, depot wagon and phaeton; all in fine condition. No reasonable price refused. Mrs. Wm. R. Frink, Greenland, N. H. hc sep 30, 1v

WANTED—First Class Painters, F. A. Gray & Co. hc, s21, 1f

WANTED—Rooms for light housekeeping by man and wife. Private family preferred. Address XYZ this office.

WANTED—One or two local salesmen that are acquainted in Portsmouth and vicinity, experience unnecessary. Good positions for right parties. For particulars, write C. Herald office. hc, 1f, s30.

FURNITURE MOVING—Both local and long distance, with heavy auto truck and handlers of long experience. Prices moderate. The Portsmouth Furniture Co., cor. Deer and Vaughan streets, near B. & M. depot. hc 1v 1f.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ANY INDUSTRIOUS MAN may devote his time to a good advantage selling low-priced tires. The Cut Rate Tire business is a money maker. 30x3 apn-spd casings at \$5.25. Small capital required. Better write me about it at once. Address E. P. Jones, 1739 Broadway, New York City. ch 1w s27.

TO LET.

TO LET—A large, furnished front room, excellent neighborhood, modern conveniences. 36 Highland street, near Middle street. hc sep 28, 1f

TO LET—Furnished house in Kittery, corner of Wentworth and Central streets, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. Convenient to navy yard. Inquire of George D. Boulter, Kittery, Telephone 264 W. hc s25 1f.

TO LET—Tenement of 7 rooms. Apply at this office. hc s15, 1f

TO LET—A basement on Ceres St., suitable for carpenter, painter or storage purposes. Inquire at W. E. Paul's, or tel. 835M. hc m22, 1f

TO LET—Tenement of six rooms; rent \$10.50. Apply at this office. hc 1f

TO LET—Three nice, large offices, well lighted and heated. Herald and Chronicle building. Enquire at this office. hc m5, 1f

TO LET—Tenement of three rooms, \$8.00. Apply at this office. hc m12, 1f

ROOMS TO RENT—For light-housekeeping; modern improvements. 55 Gates St. hc s22, 1w

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—S. C. R. Y. Red pullets, exhibition and utility; good laying strain. F. E. Henderson, Irvington St. Tel. 238J. hc sep 29, 1v

FOR SALE—Two-family house of 12 rooms on Hancock street; will sell very cheap. Address Y, this office. hc sep 25, 1f

25-ACRE FARM \$100

Down; balance easy terms. Situated in Eppingham, N. H. New house, good barn, 9 ft. piazza running whole length of house. Lots of apples and small fruits; just the place for a hen farm; 25 minutes walk to store, P. O., church and school. Near Ossipee Lake. Best hunting and fishing grounds in Northern New Hampshire. E. L. HOPKINS, Portsmouth, N. H.

FOR SALE—One Saxon Six Cylinder automobile used as a demonstrator for sale. Apply to F. E. McKone, Portsmouth, N. H. ch 1f s4.

FOR SALE—Ten shoats, each weighing fifty pounds. Apply, S. T. Nowlan, Kearsarge Hotel, city. hc s3s30.

FOR SALE—Motor cycle, with side car. Apply to G. Henry Thompson, Otis avenue, Kittery, Me. hc s6, 1f

LOST.

LOST—Somewhere between Portsmouth and Pearl street a purse containing a small sum of money. Reward if returned to this office. h 1f s30.

Mr. Fred Reckendoph

is ready to take parties out evenings and Sundays. Tel. 936R. Careful driving.

ATLANTIC SHORE RAILWAY.

WINTER SCHEDULE

In Effect October 2, 1916.

(Subject to Change Without Notice)

Portsmouth Ferry Leaves Connecting With Cars

FOR ELIOT, DOVER AND SOUTH BERWICK—6.55, 7.55 a. m. and every hour until 9.55 p. m. Then 10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip 7.55 a. m.

*Runs to Rosemary Junction when there are passengers.

FOR KITTERY AND KITTERY POINT—6.45, 7.45 a. m. and every hour until 10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip 7.55 a. m.

FOR YORK VILLAGE, YORK HARBOR, YORK BEACH AND OGUNQUIT, via N. K. & Y. Division—7.55, 8.55 a. m., 12.25, 1.25 p. m. Sundays—8.55 a. m., 1.55, 2.55 p. m.

*Runs to York Beach only.

*Runs to York Harbor Saturdays only.

ATLANTIC SHORE RAILWAY.

STANTON'S GARAGE

44 Hanover St.

If your Car needs repairs, let me estimate the expense of overhaul.

Quick Service and Reasonable Charges

Personal Supervision of All Work.

A First-Class Service Station.

44 Hanover St.

FRANK M. STANTON, Proprietor

Tel. 952W.

We Answer Hurry Calls

for all sorts of Electric Work and Supplies. We will repair your electric bell, electric light or anything else out of order. We will wire your house without injuring the walls or covering them with unsightly wire. We will supply you with any of the many electrical conveniences at your command. Come and see them. They all add to the comfort of living.

CHADWICK & TREFETHEN

BOW STREET. TEL. 822

Dr. Harry J. Cronin

DENTIST.

Rooms 17 and 18,

N. H. National Bank Building

HOURS: 9 to 12; 2 to 5.

Evenings by appointment.

Chas. W. Greene

FIRST CLASS SHOE REPAIRING

Shoes Made to Order, Guaranteed.

A Full Line of Shoe Findings.

Laces, Archers, Polishes, Buttons, Etc.

278 State St.,

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Opp. P. O.

Household Necessities

The Dry Goods Store

has a very important place in furnishing the necessary materials for a family comfort. A careful selection of Seasonable Merchandise will be found in the several departments of

THE D. F. BORTHWICK STORE

OBITUARY

Miss Lizzie H. Davis

Miss Lizzie H. Davis, the well known music teacher was stricken on Congress street on Saturday evening by a case of heart failure. She was taken into Coleman's drug store and a physician summoned. It was seen that her case was critical and she was removed to the Portsmouth hospital. She died shortly after reaching that institution. Miss Davis was for many years organist at the Unitarian

church and was a musician of recognized ability. She is survived by three brothers, Wilbur of Malden, Lyah R. and Warren N. Davis of this city.

Harry Hunnefeld

Died October 2 in this city, Harry Hunnefeld, aged 79 years.

NOTICE

Miss S. J. Zeller of Boston removes superfluous hair by the electric needle and will be at Mrs. Ida A. Nelson's hair-dressing parlor, 5 Globe Bldg., on October 6 and 7. Please phone appointments there. H. H. 530.

WELL KNOWN NAVAL SURGEON PASSES AWAY

Capt. George B. Wilson Was in Charge of Chelsea Naval Hospital.

Captain George Brinton Wilson, medical director in charge of the U. S. naval hospital in Chelsea, died Sunday morning at the hospital, after a four days' illness and an operation occasioned by blood poisoning.

Dr. Wilson was born June 17, 1863, in Kittery, Me. He was a graduate of Dartmouth college medical school. He was appointed as assistant surgeon in the navy in 1889 and has seen service in all parts of the world.

His last duty was as fleet surgeon for the Atlantic fleet. He was placed in charge of the naval hospital at Chelsea four years ago last June and the new structure was erected under his observation.

He was a member of the New York club, the City club, the Algonquin club and the Army and Navy club at Washington. He leaves a sister, Mrs. Edwin S. Goodspeed of Duxbury, and

a nephew, Warren M. Goodspeed of Duxbury.

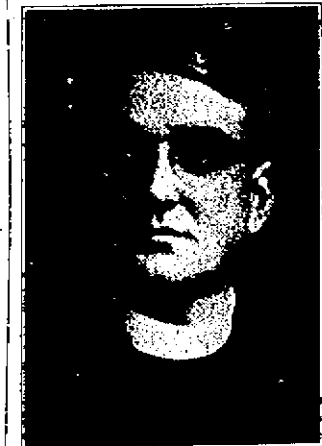
The funeral will be held tomorrow morning from the naval hospital. A detachment of U. S. sailors and marines will accompany the body from the hospital to the South Station. Burial will be in Duxbury.

NEW PASTOR TAKES UP HIS DUTIES AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Rev. Nelson Kellogg Greeted by Large Congregations at the Historic Church.

Rev. Nelson Kellogg, formerly of Brattleboro, Vt., assumed his duties as pastor of the St. John's Episcopal church on Sunday, succeeding the Rev. W. N. Partridge.

At all of the services the new pastor was greeted by a large congregation. He preached at both morning services, taking his text from the gos-



Rev. Nelson Kellogg Who Began His Pastorate on Sunday

pel of the day. The parishioners were much pleased with his able and interesting discourse and gave him a warm welcome. He will take up his residence in the parish rectory on Chapel street in about a week, when the building is expected to be ready for his occupancy.

PAID \$4,000 ON DEBT

Rev. D. Alex Sullivan Makes Pleasing Announcement to Parishioners on Sunday.

One of the most pleasing announcements made by Rev. D. Alex Sullivan, P. R., to the congregation at the Church of the Immaculate Conception on Sunday, was in his financial statement of the parish for the past year. In this period the debt has been reduced from \$11,000 to \$7,000.

In making known the financial standing of the parish, the rector took occasion to heartily thank the parishioners for their co-operation and financial assistance in clearing up the bonded debt. The payment of \$4,000 in a little less than a year shows excellent work and is the largest sum raised to meet the obligation in such a short time since the days when the debt amounted to \$40,000 and over.

GOOGINS-M'CARTHY.

Two Well Known Portsmouth People Married at Noon Today.

Mrs. Carolyn Seymour McCarthy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira C. Seymour and George Irving Googins were united in marriage at noon today by Rev. Irving P. Barnes of the Advent Christian church. After a wedding tour of two weeks in New York and Philadelphia they will reside at 33 West street.

BOATS FOR LOWER HARBOR, PORTSMOUTH & NEW CASTLE

Full Time Table in Effect Sept. 30, 1916
Leave Fernhill's Landing, Portsmouth, for New Castle—6.15, 7.00, 8.15 a. m., then 15 minutes after each hour to 2.15 p. m., then 3.00, 4.00, 5.15 p. m. Evenings—8.30 Tuesdays; 9.30 and 10.30 Saturdays.
Leave New Castle for Portsmouth—6.55, 7.30, 8.45 a. m., then 15 minutes after each hour till 2.15 p. m., then 3.30, 5.00, 6.00 p. m. Evenings—10.00 Tuesdays; 10.00 and 11.00 Saturdays.
Subject to change without notice.
P. C. LINDSEY, Manager.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Portsmouth Fire Department wishes to thank the merchants and the citizens of Portsmouth for their liberal contributions towards the Convention; the officers of the Navy Yard and of Fort Constitution for their many courteous attentions to the visiting firemen; the Board of Public Works, and the Portsmouth, Eldridge, and Frank Jones' Breweries for their fine work in the good cause; the C. C. Co., the Texas Co., John Broughton, and I. Schurman for the use of their horses; all those who lent their automobiles for the entertainment of the firemen; and all others who helped in any way to make the Convention a success.
PORTSMOUTH FIRE DEPT.

Want Ads bring results. Try one and be convinced.

REPUBLICANS MAKE WARD SELECTIONS

Caucuses Held in the Several Wards on Saturday Night.

Republican caucuses were held in the various wards on Saturday evening at which time the following ward officers were selected:

Ward One

Selectmen—James A. N. Rugg, George H. Palfrey, Charles H. Colbath.

Inspector of Elections—John August Hett, John H. Page.

Ward Two

Selectmen—William W. McIntire, David B. Jenkins, James A. Rand.

Inspectors of Elections—Clifford A. Lowd, Charles A. Smith.

Ward Four

Selectmen—George E. Cox, Stephen Goodwin, George A. Macdonald.

Inspectors of Elections—Arthur C. Cox, Horace S. Spinney.

Ward Five

Selectmen—Elias Emery, Charles Johnson, George Moore.

Inspectors of Elections—Robert R. Lear, Edward E. Robinson.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Miss Katherine A. Keefe announces a millinery opening for the fall and winter season, Oct. 3, 4, 5, at 96 High street.

NATIONAL GAS LIGHTING WEEK, OCT. 9-14.

Want Ads bring results. Try one and be convinced.

FOR SALE

House with 7 rooms and barn with good lot. Price \$1,200.

Double House with 7 rooms on each side. Excellent investment to live in one side and rent the other. Price \$3,500.

Middle Street house, 11 room house with bath, gas, furnace, large lot with stable. Price, \$5,500.

BUTLER & MARSHALL,
REAL ESTATE
5 MARKET STREET.

AT WALDEN'S MARKET

Evaporated Apples.....3 pks 25c
Ketchup.....2 bottles 15c
Corn Flakes.....7c pkg.
Nice Old Cheese.....22c lb.
Cabbage.....2c lb.
Shrimp.....9c can
Crab.....23c can
Lenox Soap.....10 bars 33c
Goodwill Soap.....5 bars 19c
Salt Pork, lean or fat.....15c lb.
Salt Spareribs.....3 lbs. 25c
Snider's or Van Camp's Ketchup.....3 bottles 50c
Roast Pork.....20c lb.

For Sale

Something new in Real Estate. The latest model two-flat house. Each flat has its own bath and heater. Electric lights, hardwood floors. One on Broad street is ready for inspection.

Brick House of 14 rooms and two baths; steam heat; gas light; large lot; barn and garage. Would make an excellent boarding house, being about two minutes from the Postoffice.

Small Farm of 50 acres (tillage and pasture), 100 apple and 50 peach trees. House nearly new. Has running water and toilet. About two miles from Market square.

FRED GARDNER
Globe Building



SCHOOL SUITS

Back to school. Which leads us to briefly discuss school suits. We've a big stock of them; all the newest models, a big variety of patterns and colorings and a price range wide enough to meet any demand. Logically, as we are compelled to pay considerably higher than formerly for the same qualities, our prices should be considerably higher for them; but we are keeping our prices about the same this season. You are assured of being offered here some extra good values at \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10.00.

Henry Peyser & Son

Selling the Togs of the Period.

PIANOS for WINTER

For Sale on Easy Terms
To Rent at Moderate Rates

Place Your Order Now.
TUNING, REPAIRING, STORAGE

MONTGOMERY'S Music Store

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

USE

Keystone Grease

In your Automobile and Avoid Trouble.

No. 1A Hard in the grease cups.

No. 3A Soft in the gears.

This grease is not affected by the temperature.

Pryor-Davis Co.

At the Old Hardware Shop—36 Market St.

Telephone 509.

Portsmouth, N. H.

OLYMPIA THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday

Triangle Fine Arts presents Douglas Fairbanks in "THE HALF-BREED"

By Bret Harte. Five reels. Critics and press are profuse in their praise of this picture which is considered one of the best Triangle Plays. Shown at 2.45, 7.00 and 9.15.

Paramount Pictures Famous Players presents John Barrymore in "NEARLY A KING"

Five reels. A humorous comedy of love and adventure.

Triangle Keystone presents Ora Carew in "A LA CABARET"—2 reels.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY—Paramount presents "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" Wm. Fox presents Virginia Pearson in "Hypocrits."



The Hoosier Cabinet Cuts Work in Half

Stop Being a Slave to Your Kitchen

Nothing wears a woman out so quickly as kitchen work. Many a woman has lost her health and strength through toiling long hours in the kitchen when she could have had her work done in half the time with the Hoosier Cabinet.

This marvel of convenience has places for 400 articles, all within arm's reach—a centralized store-house with 40 labor-saving inventions! Some cabinets have copied a few of them, but 17 of these Hoosier features can't be found in all other cabinets combined.

The Vital Part of Your Kitchen Cabinet

The picture above shows the section of your cabinet that is most important.

Storage space is above and below; the articles most often used are placed where they are easiest reached.

There is plenty of unhampered room above and around the aluminum (or porcelain) work-table.

There are no useless little partitions to chop up the space and leave no room for work. Your cabinet must have big table space to work on. The Hoosier gives it.

Come and see these six exclusive Hoosier features:

- 1—The all-metal glass front flour bin.
- 2—The gear-driven shaker flour sifter which makes flour light and fluffy.
- 3—Scientific arrangement—articles needed most frequently easiest reached.
- 4—Revolving caster (shown in center of illustration).
- 5—The ingenious, big-capacity sugar bin—holds more than twice as much as most other bins.
- 6—Finally, the doors that roll back at the sides or the cabinet, entirely out of the way.

And regardless of the room in your kitchen, there's a special Hoosier model to fit, at a price you can easily afford.

Prices and Terms

There are over 1,000,000 Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets in use. 75,000 Hoosier cabinets have been sold these last few months. This enormous output makes possible our low prices, which now range from \$13.50 for the Hoosier porcelain top table cabinet to \$35.50 for the finest Hoosier de luxe.

Have the Hoosier delivered at once on our money-back guarantee. You may pay for it a little at a time if you wish, without extra cost or interest.

Come Early—Pay Only \$1!

When you can put a Hoosier in your kitchen today by paying only \$1 and complete the payments for only \$1 a week, why worry along the old step-wasting way?

Come today—whether you intend to purchase now or later; you owe it to yourself to come in and have the exclusive labor-saving features demonstrated, so you can decide whether or not you need the Hoosier. No obligation—just the chance to make up your mind by seeing the cabinet that gives steps for over a million women.

MARGESON BROTHERS